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Scientists give lie to AEC complacency on dangers of fallout

By Robert E. Light

FOR FOUR DAYS, May 5 to 8, the Atomic Energy Commission paraded a group of scientists before a Congressional subcommittee to prove there is nothing to fear at present from atomic fallout. But mixed with the soft-soap were blood-curdling predictions of disasters that may befall mankind because of nuclear test explosions. Of significance, also, is what the scientists chose not to emphasize or discuss, and in some cases, tried to hide.

High point of the well stage-managed hearings was a report from the AEC's General Advisory Committee summing up the latest fallout data. The Committee concluded: (1) The AEC has done an "outstanding" job in its research program; (2) radiation from fallout amounts to "less than 5%" as much as man gets from his natural environment and medical X-rays; (3) the amount of strontium 90 in food and water "is less of a hazard than the amount of radium normally present in public drinking water" in some sections of the country; (4) there may be a "threshold level" below which radiation will not cause physiological damage, but present knowledge "does not permit a full evaluation of the biological effects of fallout."

REPORT CHALLENGED: But Dr. Ralph E. Lapp, one of the scientists involved in the original atom bomb project, in a TV interview pointed out that none of the nine scientists on the committee is a biologist "and yet they reported on biological hazard." He said the scope of their findings "is beyond their competence." He

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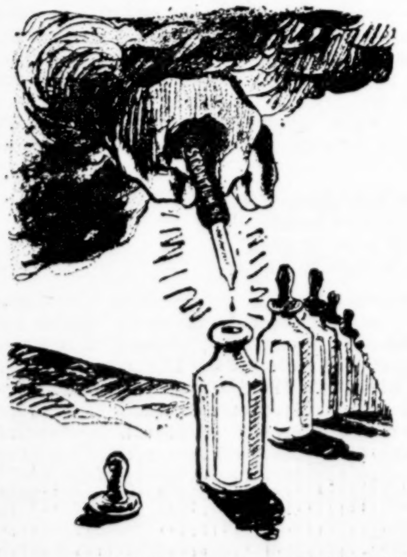
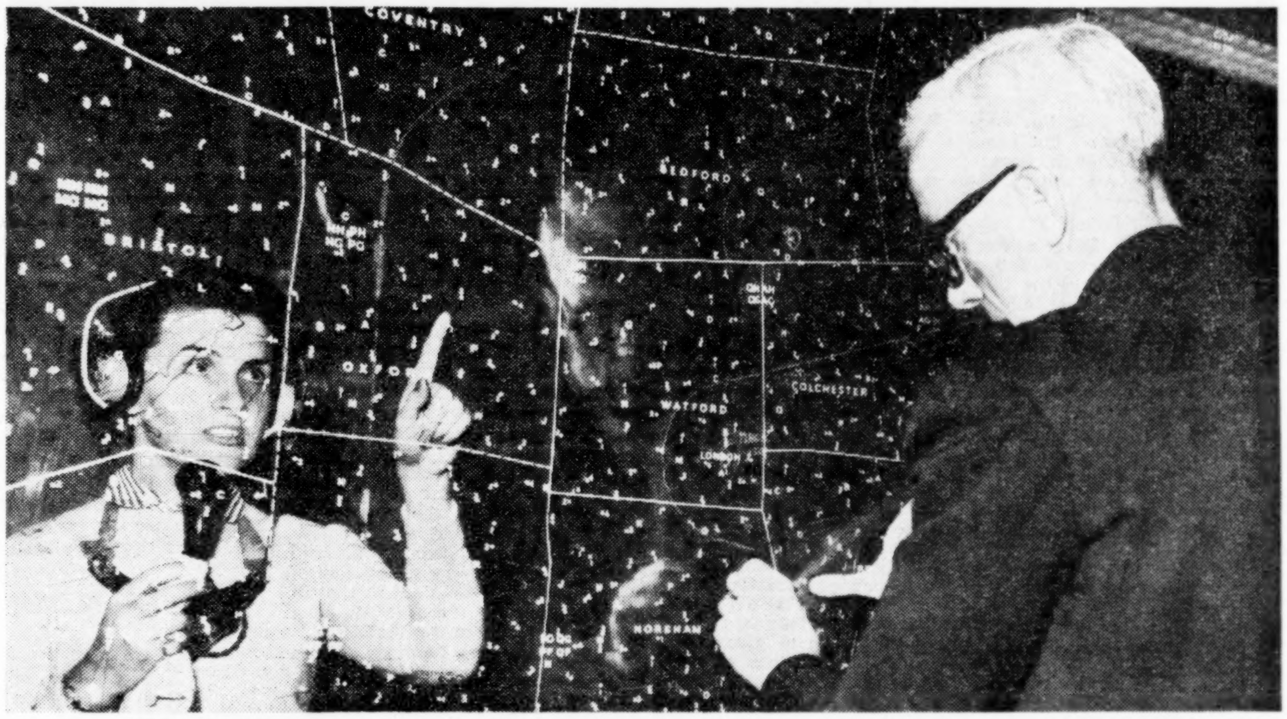


Mauldin, The St. Louis Post-Dispatch
Rx: A Drop a Day—



THE MOVING FINGER TRACES THE FATE OF OUR CHILDREN AND OUR CHILDREN'S CHILDREN
In Essex, England, technicians working with a transparent map keep tabs on information on radioactive fallout. The operation is part of a test to detect the "arrival of fallout in the event of a nuclear weapons attack." For news of other recent fallout arrival, without benefit of attack, see left.

THE EYES OF TEXAS—AND A DO-NOTHING PUBLIC

The dismal record of Congress at halfway mark

By Louis E. Burnham

HALF-WAY THROUGH its first session, the 86th Congress has undergone an examination by the nation's political diagnosticians. The conservatives have been highly pleased by the legislative chart; the liberals have been frankly appalled. All seem to agree on the principal findings:

- The great battles between progress and reaction which were forecast after the 1958 elections have not materialized.
- Decisive control of both houses remains in the hands of the long-entrenched Southern Democrat-conservative Republican coalition.
- Without a radical change, the Congress is not likely to produce different results from its immediate predecessors —and it could enlarge on their mischief.

THE MAIN FACTORS: The difficulty lies not so much in the fact that Congress lacks a sizable liberal bloc. The Democratic sweep last November sent to Washington a larger group of legislators committed to social welfare measures than at any time since the New Deal days. Several factors were generally overlooked, however, in estimating their impact.

1. Southern domination of the Congressional machinery. The depth of this dilemma was apparent in the opening week when Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson virtually canceled out the liberals' efforts to effect a real change in the Senate's filibuster rules. In the House, the "other Texan," Speaker Sam Rayburn, refused even to permit a discussion of changes in the Rules Committee. As a result, for example, Rep. Howard Smith (D-Va.) still enjoys almost unchallenged say-so on what bills get to the House floor.

2. The calculation of Democratic Congressional leaders as to what kind of record will serve them best in 1960. Johnson, whose Presidential ambitions become increasingly apparent as the session drags along, is obviously convinced that, since nothing succeeds like success, the winning formula is to be like Ike, but just a little bit more so.

JOHNSON'S CRITICS: His main role has been to temper the liberals' ardor. He persuaded the Democratic authors of housing and airport construction bills to cut their authorizations on the ground that this would avoid the President's veto. When the fight for improving emergency unemployment compensation was being fought in the Senate, he left the Democratic Senators from the Northern industrial states to shift for themselves. The Senate merely extended the present inadequate provisions for another three months, barring more extended coverage or larger benefits.

In a series of Senate speeches, Sen. William Proxmire (D-Wis.) has called attention to Sen. Johnson's "fantastic power" and the lack of democracy in Democratic policy-making. In the wake of the unemployment compensation fi-

(Continued on Page 5)

THE UN-AMERICAN COMMITTEE IN CHICAGO

Labor compromises principles in witch-hunt attack

Special to the Guardian

CHICAGO

WITH THE DEPARTURE from here of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, one major impression is left: The failure of the leadership of the labor movement to defend democratic principles, or even to make an effective defense of its own trade union organization.

As though aware of its dubious legal foundation, the Committee here carefully selected an area vulnerable to attack because of inner feuds and lack of principle on the part of top AFL-CIO leaders. (An earlier announced "expose" of the independent United Electrical Workers Union was never attempted.) The largest group subpenaed were members and former members of the United Packinghouse Workers of America, a union now facing charges of "communist" influence before the AFL-CIO Council initiated by a former UPWA vice-president, A. T. Stephens, who had been defeated in a bid for the union persidency.

The second group subpenaed consisted of three members and one former member of Lodge 113 (Tool & Die) of the Intl. Assn. of Machinists. An inner struggle in the local against financial looseness of the local business agents resulted in lifting the lodge charter and imposition of a receivership by the International. For three years the lodge had functioned under an administrator (and the old business agents) without lodge meetings. A rank-and-file Committee to Lift Suspension of Lodge 113 was becoming increasingly embarrassing to Al J. Hayes, international president who is also chairman of the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee.

UNION COOPERATION: The four subpenaed, who included Albert Dency, former lodge president, have been active in varying degrees in the rank-and-file

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THE MAIL BAG

Ike & milk

WHITESTONE, N.Y.

I sent the following letter to President Eisenhower this day: "Dear Mr. President:

"No doubt you were a great milk drinker at the age of 14 years. I wish I could say the same for myself. Milk was once my favorite beverage, but since reading about its high Strontium-90 content I have refrained from buying it in school or drinking it at home.

"Perhaps I am taking a very childish viewpoint when I say that nuclear testing is the biggest waste of time and money and lives, considering the fact that we have enough nuclear weapons to blow up the world (although I don't think there's any reason for it).

"Nuclear tests should be stopped immediately. Of course most of the damage is already done. Even if testing was to be banned, the fall-out will attack my children and grandchildren for the next 50 years.

"I'm sure you're a very busy man, but please read this letter. I hope you can help the world solve this grave problem."

Madeline Rogers

Good to know

NEW YORK, N.Y.

I feel calm and confident since I heard from CONELRAD during Civil Defense exercise that, in case of aerial attack, 85% of New Yorkers would be evacuated and brought to a safe place. It is wonderful to know that not more than 1,200,000 would be burnt alive or crushed to death by the shock wave. Anyhow, it is not so bad as I thought and proves the usefulness of C.D. exercises.

Oh, did I mention that we can expect this favorable result only if we learn of the impending attack 50 hours before it happens?

Jean Degas

In Florida recently

DETROIT, MICH.

While in Florida recently I threw out some scraps of old bread one afternoon for the birds. When I looked out a few minutes later, to my great amazement, two children were picking up the scraps from the ground and ravenously eating them.

On inquiry I found that neither had eaten that day and that both parents were unemployed.

While hungry American children are competing with the birds for dry bread, the warehouses of America are filled to the rafters with surplus food placed there to rot. According to the **Wall St. Journal,** the Federal government will pay this year the utterly fabulous sum of 850 million dollars just for storage charges for this wasting food. Now, how can a supposedly intelligent and humane people tolerate year after year such a weird and barbaric situation?

Charles C. Lockwood

How Crazy Can You Get Dept.

89% IN STATE FAVOR NATO TIE; 62% DIDN'T KNOW WHAT NATO IS

Headline in Minneapolis Sunday **Tribune,** 4/12/59, reporting results of poll.

One year free sub to sender of each item printed under this heading. Be sure to send original clip with each entry. Winner this week: H.K., Minneapolis, Minn.

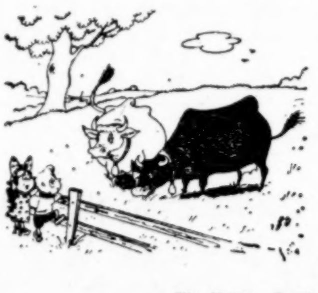
Puzzled

BALTIMORE, MD.

Your recent coverage of the Tibetan situation is the most complete I have been able to obtain. At the same time, it fills me with a degree of distrust for GUARDIAN reporting.

Tibet had been covered by the GUARDIAN in pre-revolution issues, but the troubles of which Anna Louise Strong writes are not mentioned. Miss Strong writes of "increased banditry, torture," exploitation of "serfs" by "nobles," through a theocratic dictatorship. She exposes these conditions as arguments for Peking's military action. Personally, I tend to accept, in large part, her explanation. But why has the GUARDIAN presented all previous pictures of Tibet as a happy land of great progress, under the influence of the Chinese revolution?

A. Robert Kaufman



Vie Nuove, Rome

"The one on the left gives milk. The other gives coffee."

The Overstreets

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

I would like to know if any of your readers have received, or know of anyone who has received, a copy of the Overstreets' book, **What We Must Know About Communism.** This book has been mailed out with a mailing label using the name of the Committee to Preserve American Freedoms as the sender and with a label on the fly leaf reading, "Know your enemy . . He knows you. Committee to Preserve American Freedoms, 617 N. Larchmont, Los Angeles" (our address).

This book was most definitely not sent to anyone by the Citizens Committee to Preserve American Freedoms. As secretary of this Committee I would like to know the extent and type of mailing that was done using a name so similar to ours and our address that it would certainly be considered as coming from us.

I would appreciate receiving the name and address of anyone having received such a book and if possible the wrappings from the book.

Frank Wilkinson

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PHILADELPHIA, PA.

In Philadelphia on April 23, in the Public Library, I heard Harry and Bonaro (Mr. & Mrs.) Overstreet lecture on Russia. I got the impression that if Harry Overstreet had to stand on his own two feet he couldn't give a good lecture. Mrs. Overstreet is the good speaker. It was something of a comedy, like two people reading a newspaper at the same time—Harry read the heading while Bonaro would read the content. There was no question period. That was a good thing for Overstreet. One would not have to be a Clarence Darrow to make a monkey of him.

B. C.

Verses in vogue

NEW YORK, N.Y.

Your Book Issue (May 4) was great. I liked Annette Rubinstein's piece, "Left literature can be fun." I recall another version of the child-labor verse she quoted from the late poetess, Sarah Cleghorn. As I recall the lines, they went;

The golfer's club is on the hill
And every sunny day
The little children in the mill
Can see the men at play.

Anyway, on to Victory, as we say here on Madison Avenue.

Sterling Kirby

Advice from Mboya

WEST HAVEN, CONN.

It was a disgrace the way our famous guest from Cuba, Dr. Fidel Castro, was treated on the television program "Meet the Press" April 19. It was not an interview but a barrage of accusations and attacks against him. But Dr. Castro showed himself to be superior to barking reporters of the Spivak type, giving intelligent and informative answers. He did not raise his voice in answering. If this is the way we meet foreigners, no wonder we are losing friends, save a few degenerates like Chiang Kai-shek and Syngman Rhee.

Another outstanding visitor—Tom Mboya of Africa—speaking in Carnegie Hall recently, reminded us to devote all our energies to practicing democracy, not only preaching it, and then we wouldn't need to be afraid of communism. Why not take his advice?

M. R.

Women correspondents

HUBBARD WOODS, ILL.

After looking at TV press interviews and never seeing any woman except that one from Maine, I believe—a rabid Republican—it is a joy to read the GUARDIAN with its women foreign correspondents, such as Anne Bauer in France, Tabitha Petran in the Middle East and Anna Louise Strong in China.

Atlantis Marshall

An abstract on war

NEW YORK, N.Y.

As a young poet, (not in years, however) I wish to comment on C. L. Sulzberger's article, "The Writer and the Outer World," in the March 30 N.Y. **Times.**

I am in full agreement with Mr. Sulzberger that "the writer and the artist have been projected forcibly onto the political scene" and that ". . . today even the unversatile man who by choice would dwell in an isolated ivory tower generally finds it impossible to escape the responsibilities of a world that is both confining and explosive."

However, quoting T. S. Eliot for more than half of his column and then concluding with Mr Eliot, Sulzberger attempts to align our writers and artists with the Pentagon's war policy.

In T. S. Eliot's quoted remarks we read: "I don't lend my name to anything I do not know enough about or about which I am not specifically concerned. One accomplishes nothing by signing petitions in favor of abstract things like peace."

The fact remains that if we still have peace in our world, it is precisely because of the concrete day-to-day struggle for peace led by the people of all nations as well as the American people, which includes the signing of petitions.

Can Mr. Eliot have liberty when he is silent on the "brink of war" policy, the atomic arms race, race discrimination, etc.? Does not the writer gain his full liberty when he places his art in the interest of life, the security of his people and the happiness of all humanity?

Henri Percikow

Ten Years Ago in the Guardian

AMERICAN LABOR BACKED THE TRUMAN ticket in 1948 mainly to win repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law. The rank and file has been sold out, with the knowledge and cooperation of the national CIO leadership and elements in the top leadership of the AFL and the railway brotherhoods.

It was Rep. Vito Marcantonio (American Labor Party-N.Y.) who finally pulled aside the curtain. His bill for outright repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act and reenactment of the Wagner Act was shunted aside both by labor and the Administration in favor of a series of compromises.

The result is that the Taft-Hartley law remains on the books with not even a compromise "repeal" in the offing . . . . . Many labor leaders see the only hope in a return to old-fashioned rank-and-file mass pressure tactics—with no double-dealing by top leadership behind the scenes.

—John T. McManus in the GUARDIAN, May 16, 1949

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CEDRIC BELFRAGE, *Editor-in-exile*; JOHN T. McMANUS, *General Manager*; JAMES ARONSON, *Editor*

EDITORIAL STAFF: Louis E. Burnham, Lawrence Emery, Kumar Goshal, Robert E. Light, Tabitha Petran, Robert Joyce (Art), Norval D. Welch (Production). LIBRARIAN: Jean Norrington. PROMOTION and CIRCULATION: George Evans. ADVERTISING and BUYING SERVICE: Lillian Kolt. GUARDIAN EVENTS: Theodora Peck. FOREIGN BUREAUS: Cedric Belfrage (London), Anne Bauer (Paris), George Wheeler (Prague), Wilfred Burchett (Moscow), Ursula Wassermann (roving correspondent).

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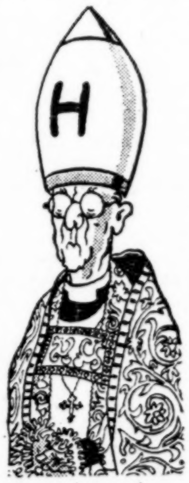
REPORT TO READERS

The shape of peace

LONDON

FOLLOWING PRAYERS led by the Bishop of Chichester, the British Council of Churches heard and authorized for publication a report on Christians and Atomic War stating the country must "learn to live with nuclear weapons" for many years. "The enemy," it said, must be faced "with the certainty of severe retaliation." The report advocated a ban on tests in the earth's atmosphere, but not on underground and outer-space tests which it claimed to be undetectable. British nuclear bombs might be put under NATO control although this "may not be possible for the U.S."



Daily Worker, London

The **Manchester Guardian** commended the report for "asking Christians to face the difficulties that confront statesmen and military staffs." The **Daily Worker** accused the Council of Churches of "trying to serve both God and Mammon, with the emphasis on Mammon." Methodist leader Dr. Donald Soper called the assertion that we must live with the Bomb "indefensible as the purport of Christian teaching and the Christian spirit. It is comparable to telling doctors we have to live with leprosy or yellow fever . . . or to telling a housewife there is a man-eating tiger in the kitchen as a deterrent to burglars." The **Daily Telegraph** used the report to castigate the Aldermaston anti-nuclear marchers. Newspapers and radio and TV stations were flooded with public protests against the report.

A further attempt to enlist heavenly support for nuclear "defense" policies was a new "NATO hymn" circulated to over 5,000 British schools, beginning, "May God who rules . . ." and continuing:

Build up the power of right
Bid all the free unite
Let NATO grow in might
And put its foes to flight.

REFERRING TO THE PASSAGE in the hymn about "the shape of peace to come . . . spreading across the skies," Labor MP Zilliacus wrote to the **Manchester Guardian** inquiring if this would be "a mushroom-shaped cloud." At Labor's May Day demonstration in Hyde Park, when party leader the Right Honorable Hugh Gaitskell CBE (Commander of the British Empire) spoke for halting tests but keeping the Bomb until all agreed to abolish it, unrepentant young Aldermaston marchers almost drowned him out with yells of "Ban the Bomb!" (One youth joined the procession to the park with a "Ban the Queen!" banner; he was removed by party officials en route.)

In Prague, the second Intl. Christian Peace Conference, attended by 80 theologians and clergymen from 16 countries including the U.S. and U.S.S.R., called on the churches to fight actively for destruction of the Bomb and to organize active penance on Hiroshima Day (Aug. 6).

In China's Kilien mountains a squadron of airplanes, coordinating with a yak-borne expedition above the snowline of 3,000 scientists and commune members, was reported bombing glaciers to release irrigation for 75,000 sq. miles of farmland. **Hsinhua** agency reported: "The craving for gold and selfishness, the noxious legacy of the old society, are fast vanishing. Inspired by the idea of socialism, all have joined hands to work for the common good."

—Cedric Belfrage

THE FOREIGN MINISTERS AT GENEVA—AND AFTER

What Washington must take to the summit

By Kumar Goshal

SOME AMERICAN political leaders seemed to be taking a fresh look at U.S. foreign policy as the Big Four foreign ministers met in Geneva to try to clear the road to the summit. The most articulate was Sen. J. William Fulbright (D-Ark.), chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Fulbright told a large audience at Columbia University on May 7 that most Americans have failed to grasp the full significance of the three world-wide revolutions now in progress and being "exploited" by the Soviet Union. These were: (1) the revolution of nationalism; (2) the technological revolution; and (3) a revolution in the will for improved living conditions. Others of his views were presented in the N.Y. **Times Magazine** (May 10).

These ideas are worth exploring in the light of recent world events and of Washington's stated foreign policy.

THE OUTSTANDING HISTORICAL events today involve the national liberation movement among the colonial peoples; the determination of the poorer peoples on earth—the majority of the world's population—to apply the processes of the technological revolution to raise their living conditions as rapidly as possible; and, as Fulbright said, their "desire to be the author of [their] own history and . . . to stand in the sun with a distinctive national personality."

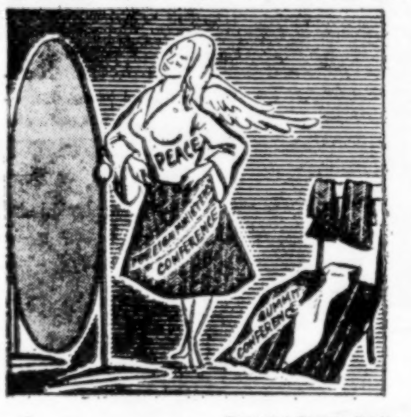
Washington has found these aspirations unpalatable. It fears the loss of fabulously profitable American investments in many of these aspiring lands; sees a "Communist conspiracy" in the slightest deviation from the American pattern in their economic and social development; attributes all these aspirations to instigation from Moscow and Peking.

Following this insane "reasoning," the U.S. has embarked on the futile course of reversing the tide of these world events in the name of American "security." It has tried to win friends and allies among the non-socialist countries throughout the world in its crusade against communism, even as it condemns Moscow and Peking for wanting the assurance of friendly governments on their borders.

Washington has armed West Germany against the Soviet Union and is promoting Japanese rearmament in violation of Japan's post-World War II constitution. The U.S. and Britain—America's closest ally—have arbitrarily and peremptorily closed off areas of oceans outside of their jurisdiction for nuclear weapons tests on the ground that the tests are necessary for their security. And all the while the U.S. insists that it is called on to "lead the free world."

BUT NONE OF THESE MOVES are turning out the way Washington planned. More and more colonies are achieving liberation; U.S. support has not helped France quell the Algerian revolution. As Fulbright noted: "Too often we find our friends and allies liquidated as a new group takes over." Feisal and Nuri as Said are gone in Iraq.

Only the near-sighted will give odds on the survival of Washington's most incredible allies: Franco of Spain, Rhee of South Korea, Chiang of Taiwan, and Ngo Dinh Diem of South Vietnam. Under pressure at home and from abroad, the Japanese government has hastily denied any desire to acquire nuclear weapons. And the uncommitted countries ask the U.S. for more cooperation and less "leadership."



Tarantel-Press, Berlin

FIRST FITTING

The rearming and powerful economic revival of West Germany are rapidly transforming Bonn into a rival rather than an ally of Washington, and posing the possibility of direct Bonn-Moscow negotiations bypassing the U.S.—if a summit meeting fails to lead to a neutralized Germany and disengagement in Central Europe. Soviet Premier Khrushchev, in fact, spoke of this possibility in an interview with Walter Lippmann last winter.

If this happens, not only will Washington lose its dominating position in West Europe, but Britain will disappear as a major power. This may account for Britain's willingness to string out negotiaitons with the Soviet Union as long as possible.

ALLIANCE WITH WEST EUROPEAN, Asian and Latin American "strong men" has actually weakened the U.S. through the continuous blackmail of its allies by use of the bogey of communism. Such distinguished leaders as Asia's Nehru, Africa's Tom Mboya and Latin America's Castro are constantly badgered as to whether they lean toward communism or toward the "American Way of Life." This lowers the dignity and tarnishes the esteemed tradition of the U.S. In dealing with the newly freed peoples of the world, Washington must realize, as Fulbright said:

"A democratic form of government in a middle-class social order does not clearly and necessarily represent the highest good to several hundred million or more people on this planet . . . A way of life is not neccessarily inferior to ours simply because it is different."

Fulbright noted that the U.S. must adjust itself to living in the same world with the Soviet Union and China and that the revolutions sweeping Asia, Africa and Latin America would have occurred even if the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China never existed. He emphasized the need for economic aid to underdeveloped lands and predicted for the U.S. "serious trouble if we think that we are at liberty to get richer while most of the rest of the world gets poorer."

ACCEPTING THE SOCIALIST economic challenge, Fulbright urged a five-year foreign aid fund of $7,500,000,000, with less emphasis on military hardware. He is supported by Sen. Kennedy (D-Mass.) and Sen. Humphrey (D-Minn.). Humphrey went further in proposing a seven-year economic aid plan with $2,000,000,000 set aside annually as long as needed. Taking a bid from Cuba's Castro, UN Special Fund director Paul Hoffman topped them all by recommending loans and private investments of $30,000,000,000 over a ten-year period in less developed lands.

To a greater or lesser degree, all of these envisage American private capital playing the leading role in economic aid to Asian-African-Latin American countries, as Vice President Nixon, jumping on the bandwagon, emphasized. But there is the hitch. Castro, during his U.S. visit, said that these countries prefer government-to-government loans and credits rather than private capital investments. They are ever mindful of the political domination that invariably comes with the latter.

THERE IS AMONG the advocates of greater economic aid an awareness of the socialist world's economic challenge to the West on the underdeveloped countries. But none has spelled out how this can be done without changing the pattern of the American economy.

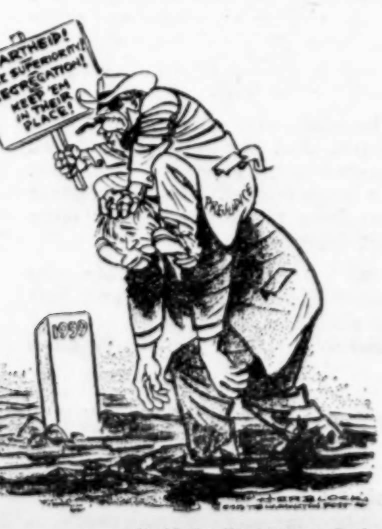
It would, however, be a constructive step if the U.S. carried to the summit meeting this awareness, together with, in Fulbright's words, "a State Dept. that is more hospitable to new suggestions . . . more concentrated executive energy instead of buck-shot spray from the White House [and] a working agreement on what our paramount national interests are."

ARE THERE TWO LAWS IN FLORIDA?

Tallahassee watchfully awaits trial in rape of coed

WITH MAY 27 SET as the trial date for four white youths charged with raping a 19-year-old Negro coed of Florida A. & M. University, the Negro community of the university town and capital city of Tallahassee remained in watchful waiting "to see what the end will be."

Coming fast on the heels of the brutal lynching of Mack Charles Parker in Poplarville, Miss., the story of the rape episode added to the national disgust with the jimcrow system and to the growing mood of impatience among Negroes everywhere.


APARTHEID!
RACE SUPERIORITY!
SEGREGATION!
KEEP 'EM IN THEIR PLACE!
PREJUDICE
1959

Herblock, Washington Post

The White Man's Burden

The incident occurred on May 2 when two Negro couples, driving away from a college dance, were forced, at the point of a shotgun and switchblade knife, to pull over to the curb. While one of the coeds, a 16-year-old girl, escaped, her companion was seized, thrown to the floor of her abductors' car, gagged, bound and raped six times.

TWO LAWS? The deputy sheriff who overtook the white youths' car reported he found the girl in half-nude, hysterical condition. A police investigator, immediately after the capture, announced: "They all admitted it."

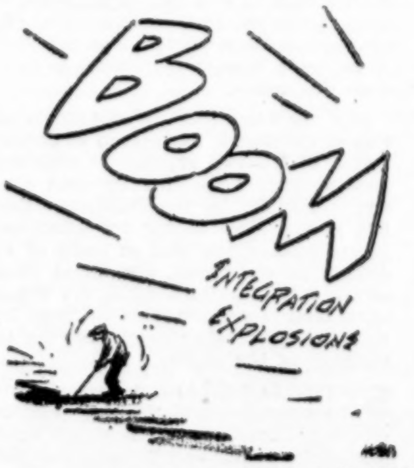
Reaction among Negroes in Tallahassee was instantaneous. A local leader, Dr. M. C. Williams, said: "If the situation had been reversed, four colored men would be dead now. I'd bet my life on that. It looks like an open and shut case." Rev. C. K. Steele, president of the Inter-Civic Council which led a bus boycott movement in Tallahassee following the historic Montgomery protest, declared: "This case will prove whether the laws were written for colored persons alone or are for all people."

The laws to which he referred were the Florida statutes which provide a maximum death penalty for rape. Never in the state's history has a white man been sent to the electric chair for raping a Negro woman.

ONE-DAY STRIKE: At A. & M. University fellow-students of the victim staged a "passive demonstration for justice." Student body president Caldwell Taylor urged several hundred protesting students to control their emotions but emphasized that "at the same time we must show by peaceful demonstration our determination to get justice." One observer described the students as orderly but visibly disturbed.

Following the demonstration, the students conducted a one-day strike to underscore their determination. They returned to classes on May 5 only after it was announced that the date for a grand jury session on the crime had been moved up from June 1 to May 6.

As the grand jury met, 200 students sat in a segregated section of the courthouse for more than six hours awaiting the result. When the accused youths were arraigned the next day nearly 300 Negro spectators filled the jimcrow gallery in the courtroom. They whispered among themselves in hushed tones as each of the defendants pleaded, in firm voice, "Not guilty."



The Louisville Times

Sh! The President is on the 16th green

THE BIG QUESTION: All four youth appeared without counsel and accepted court-appointed attorneys to handle their defense. Under Florida law, trial by jury is mandatory where pleas of innocent are entered. A prime question, as the trial gets under way, will be whether Negroes, who make up roughly a third of Tallahassee's population of 38,000, will be included on the jury panel and the jury, itself.

Once this question is settled, Florida will have to decide whether it is to be listed among those states where Negroes may expect no justice under law where they are the victims of crimes committed by white men.

Brooklyn outdoor art show

MORE THAN 80 artists will display their paintings at an outdoor exhibit on Saturday and Sunday, May 16 and 17, from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. at P.S. 289, Kingston Av. and St. Marks Av., Brooklyn, N.Y. Sponsored by the Brower Park Young Women's Emma Lazarus Club, the exhibit will mark the fifth anniversary of the Supreme Court's decision outlawing segregation in schools.

AN EDITORIAL

The real reason for the Cleveland T-H prosecution

THE EVIDENT PURPOSE of the Dept. of Justice's Taft-Hartley "conspiracy" prosecutions is to win legal sanction for a catch-all procedure (the appeal on this page aptly calls it a "conspiracy dragnet") to be used against labor leadership and/or the Communist Party without recourse to the Taft-Hartley law itself or to the Smith Act, which has been generally dismantled by the Supreme Court as an effective weapon against the CP.

In the Cleveland T-H conspiracy prosecutions, in which seven convictions were obtained in January, 1958, the government indicted several functionaries of the Ohio CP and two union officers. The charge was an alleged conspiracy resulting in the union officers filing Taft-Hartley non-Communist affidavits but continuing to behave as CP members. Named also, but not indicted, as participants in the alleged Ohio conspiracy were national CP leaders, as the originators of a national conspiracy to keep Communists in labor leadership despite the T-H Law.

The government's failure to indict the national CP leadership as participants in the alleged conspiracy indicates a strategy of testing the T-H conspiracy procedure on a local level without bringing on the counter-attack which might result if the national CP leadership, having weathered Smith Act victimizations, were to be placed in new jeopardy by some other device.

THIS STRATEGY leaves the Cleveland defendants very much on their own in appealing their convictions through the higher courts. Considerable force has been added to this appeal by disclosures since the trial of perjuries by the principal witness—one Fred Gardner—linking the principal defendant—former Progressive Party Committeewoman Marie Reed Haug—with alleged CP activity while under T-H non-Communist oath as an officer of the United Electrical Workers Union. The trial judge has denied motions for a new trial based on these perjuries and evidence that the prosecution knew of them at the time. A separate appeal has been initiated from this ruling.

Now the Circuit Court of Appeals sitting in Cincinnati has agreed to consolidation of the two appeals, so that they may be judged together by that court and eventually by the Supreme Court. But at the same sitting the Cincinnati judges refused the plea of some of the defendants to proceed **pro forma pauperis**, which would have made the voluminous trial record available to them free and eliminated other court costs for the purposes of the appeal.

SO THE CLEVELAND defendants, with no organizational ties and only the efforts of friends to help raise the funds, must defend their own liberties and fight off the new machinations of government against non-conformists with the same bills to pay as if they were, say, General Motors or U.S. Steel.

We urge you to consider this when you read the appeal on this page.

—THE EDITORS

Detroit Folk Chorus in Annual Spring Concert

THE Detroit Jewish Folk Chorus will have its Annual Spring Concert Sunday evening, May 24, at the Scottish Rite Cathedral in Detroit. Under Harvey Schreibman's direction the group will present a two-part program, the first composed of songs in Jewish, English and Hebrew, and the second an oratorio based on Sholem Aleichem's **The Violin**. The latter will be narrated by Molly Picon. Tickets are available at UN 1-2606, or at the box office on May 24.

ADVERTISEMENT

THE CLEVELAND TAFT-HARTLEY CONSPIRACY CASE

DRAGNET...

new dimension

A conspiracy charge is a dragnet woven of guilt by association.

Hearsay, gossip, uncorroborated testimony — all barred in an ordinary criminal case — are the essential threads in a conspiracy trial. **This device is made to order for false informers, for frame-up, for the suppression of civil liberties.**

Long ago the conspiracy device was used to outlaw unions, more recently to destroy minority political parties. Now this "worn out piece of tyranny", as Clarence Darrow put it, has been revived, the dragnet stretched to enmesh labor again, and to include anyone with liberal or left views. **The Cleveland Taft Hartley Conspiracy Case is the test of the old dragnet in a new dimension.**

For in Cleveland a new "crime" was invented — conspiracy to file false Taft Hartley non-Communist affidavits. The dragnet was widened to include militant union officials and former Progressive Party leaders who had signed the Taft Hartley oaths, acquaintances of theirs who had **not** signed, plus acquaintances of the acquaintances! Legal precedents were set in the Cleveland convictions which, unless reversed by the higher courts, could result in fines and jail sentences for any American who works for peace, Negro rights, and militant unionism.

new evidence

It took many years to expose the noted labor frame-ups of the past — Tom Mooney, Joe Hill, Sacco and Vanzetti. In Cleveland the truth came out more quickly.

In the trial, the prosecution had one star witness, Fred Gardner. His testimony, although uncorroborated, and flatly denied by a chief labor defendant, former Progressive Party National Committee member Marie Haug, was nevertheless believed by a jury denied the full facts.

Then, even while the Appeal to higher courts was pending, the defense uncovered new evidence to prove Gardner was an Army deserter who had never been caught, and who had lied again and again to conceal the facts on his Army service, marriage, and other past history. **Further, the defense was able to show that the Department of Justice had documents revealing much of his perjury, but let the lies go uncorrected at the trial.**

In some recent instances where a key informer has been exposed, the prosecution has dropped the case. **But not in Cleveland.** In order to protect what the prosecution itself called a test case, every legal move of the defense has been fought. **The Eisenhower Department of Justice seems determined to keep the door open to new, wider, suppressions of civil liberties.**

That determination must be matched by the dollars of those who stand by the Bill of Rights. The convictions in the Cleveland Taft Hartley Conspiracy Case go before the Court of Appeals in a few weeks. Funds are needed immediately to meet the heavy costs of completing the Appeal.

AD HOC COMMITTEE
FOR
CLEVELAND TAFT HARTLEY
CONSPIRACY CASE
APPEAL

C. B. Baldwin
Elmer Benson
W. E. B. Dubois
Vincent Hallinan
Florence Luscomb
Eslande Goode Robeson
Hugh DeLacy,
Chairman

HALT THE WIDENING OF THE CONSPIRACY DRAGNET

GIVE TODAY

Make check or money order payable to
AD HOC COMMITTEE
P. O. Box 2461, East Cleveland Station, Cleveland 12, Ohio

Congress halfway

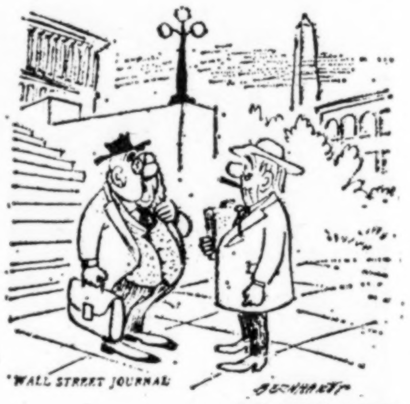
(Continued from Page 1)

asco, Sens. Pat McNamara (D-Mich.) and Joseph S. Clark (D.-Pa.) sent Johnson letters of complaint. Clark warned that "younger Democrats" in the Senate were becoming "more restless and frustrated week by week." When Johnson told an AFL-CIO conference of 7,000 unemployed workers in Washington that he would recommend a study of unemployment (a characteristic Eisenhower "solution"), McNamara commented wryly that the proposed study group would have "60 days to accentuate the obvious."

POOR PROSPECTS: But the criticism has had no effect. And even if Johnson fails to persuade sponsors of social legislation to pare down their requests, he has but to sit back and wait until the committees have done the job for him. The bill for aid to depressed areas, passed in the Senate, is now being sharply whittled down in a House committee. Housing legislation, also over the Senate hurdle, is being held up in House Rules. And the airport construction bill, now in conference between Senate and House committees, is likely to emerge somewhat the worse from handling.

The prospects are poor for new minimum wage legislation. The Senate on May 6 began hearings on bills to raise the bottom wage from $1 to $1.25 an hour and to extend coverage to some 7,800,000 of the 19,000,000 wage earners not now covered. Most of the unprotected workers included in the measures are retail workers; the remainder are service workers, largely laundry and dry-cleaning employes.

WHAT CAN YOU DO? The bills, of course, have met the vociferous opposition of the giant retailers such as R. H. Macy, Sears Roebuck, F. W. Woolworth, as well as the small ones. The Administration opposes the proposals as "inflationary" and the Democratic leadership is lukewarm at best. A Midwestern House member, forecasting defeat, told the **Wall Street Journal** (May 5): "Do you think these guys are about to vote against the corner drug store?" An AFL-CIO official confided to the same reporter: "We'll take what we can get. What other choice do we have?"



Wall Street Journal

"I view with alarm any unemployment. It could spread to US!"

There is little doubt that the apparent resignation of the labor leadership and other organized sections of the electorate in the face of the betrayal of the election mandate is a major reason for the betrayal. Without an impressive demand for radical change, the Democratic leader's task, in the view of the N.Y. **Times** (May 10), becomes one of accommodating "quibbles between the massed moderates, an exercise comparable to getting agreement between two men arguing the distinction between a title and a job."

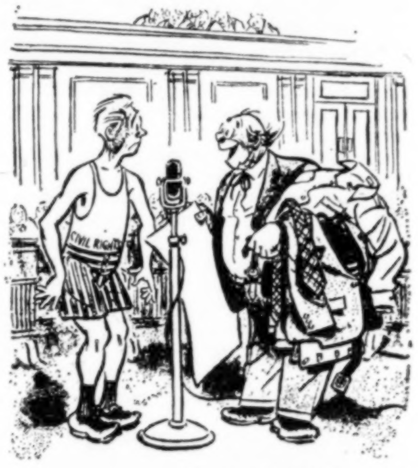
CIVIL RIGHTS: This atmosphere is hardly favorable for the passage of effective civil rights legislation. Johnson set the tone by offering his own civil rights bill early in the session. Its main feature is the establishment of a community relations service to "conciliate" civil rights disputes. NAACP secretary Roy Wilkins has dubbed it "worse than nothing" and has called for passage of the Douglas-Javits bill. Among other provisions, this latter measure would restore Sec. III of the 1957 Civil Rights Act, empowering the Dept. of Justice to intervene wherever a citizen's constitutional rights are being denied, whether in school suits, voting denial cases or other areas.

The Senate Judiciary subcommittee on civil rights recently concluded hearings and will soon report to the full committee headed by Sen. James O. Eastland (D-Miss.). The job of getting an effective bill out of this committee and piloting it to a successful vote on the floor will require far more concern for the rights of Negroes than the Democratic leadership has yet displayed. Without widespread and continuous public pressure a no-teeth civil rights bill is in the cards, or none at all.

UNDERLYING FACTOR: A final factor which explains the disappointing performance of the 86th Congress is perhaps the most important. The lack of argument between conservatives and liberals on some domestic issues, and the narrow disagreements between Democrats and Republicans on questions of social welfare, stem from their practical accord in foreign affairs. The lack of partisanship on the pivotal question of peace makes all other battles a sham.

Democrats and Republicans alike are feverishly at work pushing bills to curb the Supreme Court, restore passport curbs, reinforce the Smith Act and revive the most odious features of McCarthyism. They do this in the name of the Cold War—on which they have staked their political careers—and the continuing astronomical profits of big business.

Perhaps, then, a good part of the answer to the behavior of the 86th Congress must be sought in Geneva. For only when a path toward peace has been charted will the way be clear for an all-out campaign for domestic welfare.



Herblock, Washington Post

"Now do you want to try for nothing?"

Labor & witch-hunt

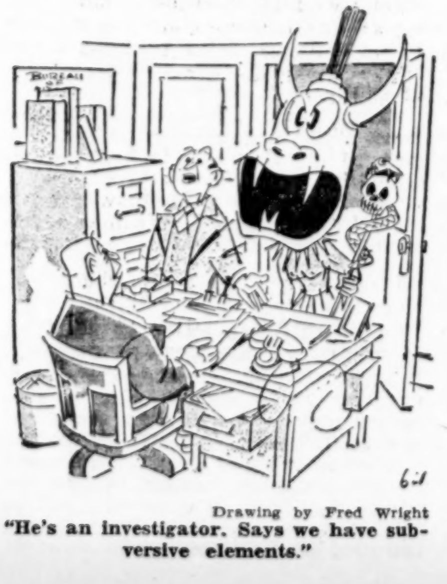
(Continued from Page 1)

movement. An early story in the Chicago **Tribune** (March 17) stating that the probe had the full cooperation of the top brass of the IAM was confirmed at the hearing by the praise of president Hayes by Committee counsel Richard Arens.

Cooperation with the Committee by leaders of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen, AFL-CIO, a rival union to the UPWA, was also revealed in the appearance of international representative John Hackney as one of three informer witnesses.

New subpenas were issued on the eve of the hearing, nearly a month later than the others, for two leaders of the Chicago Committee to Defend Democratic Rights, which had mailed out a circular exposing the Chicago hearings and calling for abolition of the Committee.

In the face of open intervention in the internal affairs of labor by the Committee, only two groups, neither a labor organization, undertook active measures to expose the nature of the hearings and the past record of the Committee. The Chicago Committee to Defend Democratic Rights followed its extensive mailing with the distribution of some 30,000 leaflets in shopping districts and around the Courthouse when the hearing opened. The Afro-American Heritage Assn., a group interested in Negro history and civil rights, blanketed the South Side with an exposure of the anti-Negro role of the Committee and picketed the Courthouse with slogans which called on the Committee to investigate the Southern lynchers instead of harassing Negro unionists.



Drawing by Fred Wright

"He's an investigator. Says we have subversive elements."

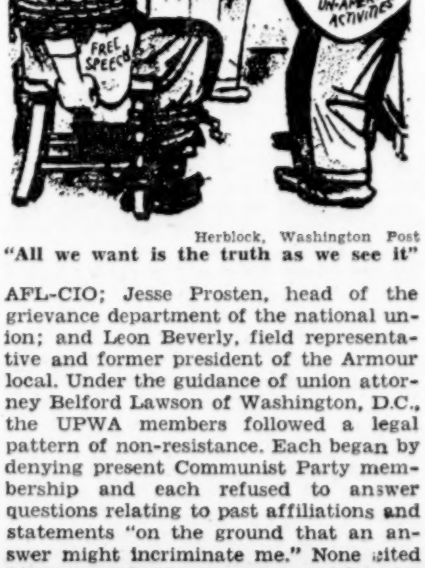
PROTESTS BARRED: Presumably worried by the pressure of the Meany wing of AFL-CIO leadership, Ralph Helstein, president of the United Packinghouse Workers, issued a public statement objecting to the hearings on the grounds that his union was free of "communism" and that no useful purpose could be served by the Committee's digging into the past political associations of his members. At the same time he forbade any protest action by rank-and-file members. Proposals voted by the Armour local and endorsed by a council of the Chicago locals to organize a demonstration at the Courthouse were vetoed.

The Cook County Council of the CIO, the regional office of the UAW, the NAACP and the Back of the Yards Council issued statements expressing confidence in the Americanism and patriotism of the UPWA and in its freedom from "communist" influence. Neither the UPWA nor those who spoke out in its defense challenged the hearings as an attack on labor or the constitutional rights of the people. None defended the rights of the embattled rank-and-file machinists.

FIGHT BACK: Despite the limited character of the campaign against it, the Committee, represented by Morgan Moulder (D-Mo.), Edwin Willis (D-La.), and August Johansen (R-Mich.) was on the defensive as the hearing opened. After the recital of the first informer, Carl Nelson, former pipe-wrapper in the Wilson plant, Leon Katzen, chairman of the Chicago Committee to Defend Democratic Rights was called to the stand. Using the Bills of Rights and the Watkins decision, Katzen pounded back at the Committee members.

He was followed by Richard Criley, executive secy. of the civil liberties group, who is, incidentally, a descendant of Giles Corey, one of the victims of the Salem witch trials. Criley continued the counter-attack opened by his colleague, and laid down a legal challenge to the Committee by refusing to use the Fifth Amendment, basing his refusal to answer questions on the charge that the subpena was issued solely to "punish" him for attacking the Committee in print and lacked any legitimate legislative purpose. (The Watkins decision denounces such subpenas as "indefensible".)

Among the dozen-odd Packinghouse members called were Charles Hayes, District 1 director and the first Negro to hold the post of vice president of the Illinois AFL-CIO; Jesse Prosten, head of the grievance department of the national union; and Leon Beverly, field representative and former president of the Armour local. Under the guidance of union attorney Belford Lawson of Washington, D.C., the UPWA members followed a legal pattern of non-resistance. Each began by denying present Communist Party membership and each refused to answer questions relating to past affiliations and statements "on the ground that an answer might incriminate me." None cited First Amendment grounds or otherwise challenged the right of the Committee to conduct the inquisition.



Herblock, Washington Post

"All we want is the truth as we see it"

RISK OF EXPULSION: The IAM members faced the inquisitors with the knowledge that they risked possible expulsion from their union if they refused to answer questions on the basis of the Fifth Amendment or any other constitutional protection—such are the policies laid down by the "ethical practices" resolution of the IAM.

Dency, appearing without counsel, was questioned only briefly after he declared that he had never belonged to the CP. Edwin Alexander, a former machinist now employed as a fund raiser for a Jewish charity, admitted to past membership in the CP from the Thirties until his resignation in 1956. When the lengthy interrogation reached the point of "naming names," however, he refused and invoked all constitutional grounds except the Fifth Amendment privilege against self-incrimination. Direct threats to cite him for contempt failed to budge his stand.

Francis McBain, a model maker, described the seven years of blacklisting which followed an earlier appearance before the House Committee in 1952; he protested the "double jeopardy" of this second appearance. He used all of the constitutional protections including, finally, the Fifth Amendment, as did Bernard Angert who followed him.

'THE SENSATION': On the final day of the hearing, the Committee made its big bid for publicity with the presentation of a new secret undercover FBI agent, Joseph Poskonka, a former Armour worker. His secrecy was only relative, as he had been strongly suspected for years by his fellow unionists of being an informer.

What his testimony lacked in coherence, it made up in fantasy. He declared that "colonies of communist cells" were sent out to "infiltrate meat packing plants throughout the Midwest." He enlarged on a theme developed by his colleagues that there was a communist plot to control food production "to help Russia in case of war." He gave a melodramatic account of his "suffering" as a secret agent which made front-page headlines in the local dailies.

The Committee hearings illustrated the continuing threat of the witch-hunt, as well as evidence of its vulnerability to a determined counter-attack. But it also proved that it won't go away of its own accord.

'THE ISSUE IS NOT COMMUNISM'

Iraq pursues reforms despite Cairo attacks

By Tabitha Petran
Guardian staff correspondent

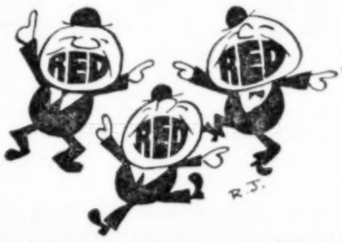
CAIRO

IN CAIRO'S RECENT anti-Iraq propaganda campaign, almost half the people of Iraq have been killed, bodies are strung to every lamp post, Korans have been burned, civil war is raging, Soviet volunteers are attacking the people, and the government of Abdul Karim Kassem is tottering.

Constant reiteration of this imaginative fiction has had its effect: London's **Financial Times** reports Kassem's days are numbered; the **New Statesman** thinks Iraq may be a greater threat than Berlin; and for the New York **Times** "developments in Iraq are wrapped in mystery."

On the basis of more than four months spent in Iraq since the Revolution, including travel to all parts of the country, and of talks with correspondents who have arrived here from Baghdad in the last few days, I can testify to the following:

The country remains calm; there are few, if any, outbreaks and clashes; the government is firmly in control, enjoying even greater popular support now than it did before the Mosul revolt. Whatever the world press may say, the issue in Iraq is not communism but desperately needed internal reforms, and all energies are now concentrated on achieving them.



LAND REFORM: In a country where fewer than 1% of the rural population formerly owned 85% of the land and 85% of the rural population was landless, the land reform, however timid, is revolutionizing the lives of the peasants. They support to the hilt a regime which is giving them land and human dignity. If this is communism, the last thing they want is to be rescued from it by the latest recruits to the ranks of Western "freedom fighters"—the tribal sheikhs who so long oppressed them. Such sheikhs of the Shammar tribes, hoping to stave off land reform, and armed, according to Baghdad, by United Arab Republic authorities in Syria, formed the backbone of the Mosul revolt. Crushing of that revolt probably ended their capacity to make serious trouble.

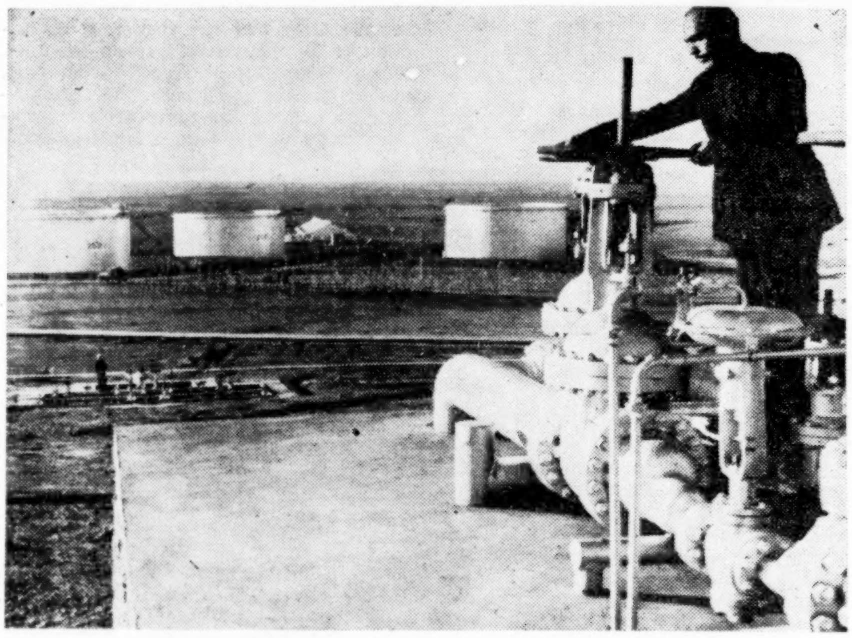
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT: Iraq's major industry, oil, is entirely in foreign hands and so is most of its export and import business. Hence there are no big businessmen. The small, weak business class comprises a few textile, cement and brick manufacturers, some small oil distributors, and shopkeepers engaged in internal commerce. Business has been bad since the Suez crisis and was especially so in the year before the Revolution when many merchants and shopkeepers went bankrupt.

Businessmen with whom I spoke in Baghdad recently told me that the economic situation had become no worse after the Revolution and was now beginning to improve. Businessmen as a class, they said, had never supported the old regime. Many were and are members of the National Democratic Party, which advocates a British Labor Party type of socialism but is firmly committed to the proposition that the socialist camp constitutes no danger to Iraq.

"There are 2,000 members of the Baghdad Chamber of Commerce," a building contractor told me. "We all support the government. But most of us would like the government to go faster in this question of industrial development. The government wants to help private enterprise but there is in fact no private wealth or capital. There was some in the hands of a few people but they either ran away or are in prison. So industry really has to be the responsibility of the state. We expect much help from the Soviet Union in developing our country. We like to deal with the Soviets. They are faithful in their agreements and their prices are good."

Signing of the Soviet aid agreement and reorganization of the economic side of the government—abolition of the Ministries of Economy and Development and of the Development Board and the creation of five new ministries—are the first important steps towards launching the economic development program. The new ministries are to be oil, industry, agrarian reform, housing and state planning.

This move shows Iraq will undertake real and overall economic planning. A general survey is to be made of resources and a central planning body set up to determine their use. Executive bodies will then be created to carry out groups of projects. Soviet representatives will work with each of these groups as liaison officers from the Soviet establishments concerned.



AN OIL PUMPING STATION IN NORTHERN IRAQ
The country's biggest industry is still in foreign hands

POPULAR ORGANIZATIONS: Iraq remains a military dictatorship in which political parties have no legal existence. But parties function and until recently constituted a National Front which attempted to influence policy through recommendations to the Prime Minister. But the National Front has been paralyzed since the Baath and Istiqlal parties became the rallying points for old regime followers, supporters of Nasser, reactionaries of all kinds, all now posing as Arab nationalists.

Today the Communists and the National Democrats, and in Kurdistan the Kurdish United Democratic Party, are the only significant political parties. They cooperate on a common program. Creation of a new kind of National Front, in which the mass organizations would participate, is now under consideration. These organizations are legally recognized and include trade unions, of which there are now between 30 and 40, the peasants unions, and organizations of women, students, youth, writers and professionals.

Such a national front came into existence in Mosul following the revolt and is likely to spread to other parts of the country. Elected leadership of the mass organizations is mostly progressive, that is, Communist or committed to cooperation with the Communists. Communist policy, CP leaders explain, is patriotic—to defend the interests not only of the peasants and workers but of the bourgeoisie as well. Cooperation and unity with the National Democrats and the Kurdish Democrats is a key plank in its program.

These parties are now demanding the legalization of political parties, since, according to the Baghdad press, supporters of the old regime are still being named to important posts in the government.

THE KURDS: Kurds who fled to the Soviet Union with the great national hero, Mulla Mustapha Barzani, following the crushing of the Mahabad Republic more than ten years ago, have now, not unexpectedly, returned to their native land. These Kurds, less than a thousand in number and including many women and children, are, according to Cairo, "Soviet military volunteers" sent to protect Kassem against the Iraq people.

Cairo is following the old Western policy of attempting to divide the Kurdish and Arab peoples. Mulla Mustafa told me last fall that the aim of the revolutions he led against the old regime was "to make it possible for us Arabs and Kurds in Iraq to decide as brothers our destiny, to decide ourselves, without foreign interference, our way of life." And, he added, "the peoples, Arabs and Kurds alike, supported our slogans repeatedly."

This aim has now been achieved in the Iraq Republic where "the relation between Arabs and Kurds is stronger and firmer than at any other time, particularly since the Constitution decides on the principle of partnership in the country and acknowledges the national rights of Kurds." Kurdish-Arab brotherhood has been a major principle of the Revolution and the Kurds are among the regime's strongest supporters.

THE OPPOSITION: Opposition centers around the sheikhs and their followers, bureaucrats who thrived on old regime corruption, army officers tied to superiors on trial since the Revolution. The growing strength and influence of the popular organizations has now begun to frighten some of the businessmen and middle class. These groups are negligible in the face of popular support for the regime, but they could become dangerous since foreign efforts to overthrow the regime will certainly continue.

ACLU sues Chicago postmaster

THE CHICAGO POSTMASTER is being sued by the American Civil Liberties Union, on behalf of a Chicago editor, for withholding foreign publications from delivery through the mails. Further suits are scheduled to be filed in New York, California and Washington aimed at forcing a court test of the practice which has been the subject of widespread protest in recent months, in good portion by GUARDIAN readers.

The Chicago editor whose complaint has been filed by the ACLU is Helen MacGill Hughes, managing editor of the American Journal of Sociology. The Chicago Postmaster is charged with refusing to deliver copies of **Czechoslovak Woman** and **Czechoslovak Youth** when Mrs. Hughes refused to sign Form 2153-X, demanding that she state whether or not she had ordered, subscribed to or desired the publications. Her suit asks $5 for each magazine withheld, and $1,000 damages. The postmaster is sued as an individual, on the legal contention that he acted on his own authority without the excuse of performing an official act.

The authority under which postmasters have withheld foreign mail since 1951 is an interpretation of the 1940 Foreign Agents Registration Act which legal experts have declared does not sustain the practice. The Post Office has avoided court tests by delivering material when threatened with court action. Mrs. Hughes' claim for damages is calculated to prevent the government from rendering her suit "moot" by delivering the publications.

In announcing the suit the ACLU declared that an incalculable amount of printed matter from abroad has been withheld from delivery and burned or otherwise destroyed by Post Office and Customs authorities, including 7,000,000 items in 1956; 400,000 in Chicago alone.

Among the items withheld were a consignment to an importer for U.S. military agencies; the London **Economist**; and a book first printed in Czarist Russia called **Chess for Beginners.** The **Mathematical Review,** one of three publications in the world listing all mathematical works, was deprived of Russian titles for a year. The ACLU noted, in a statement issued from its Illinois office at 19 S. La Salle St., Chicago 3, that a study by Professors Murray L. Schwartz and James Paul in the U. of Pennsylvania Law Review for March finds "little support in the history, theory or express terms" in existing laws for the challenged Post Office practice.

Soviet cultural attache speaks in Chicago May 22

MADAME TAMARA MAMEDOV, Cultural Attache of the Soviet Embassy in Washington, will speak on "Soviet Women—Work, Family and Culture" before the Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship Friday evening, May 22. Mme. Mamedov will deal with a variety of subjects including employment, family life, divorce, juvenile delinquency and peace.

Mme. Mamedov, who has accompanied Soviet artists on American tours, is also expected to tell of some of their adventures here.

The meeting will be held in Hall B-3 at 32 W. Randolph St., at 8:15 p.m. Admission is $1. Refreshments and free literature will be available.

Civil Rights rally in N.Y.

THE BRONX Committee for Civil Liberties will hold a meeting Friday evening, May 22, to discuss means of supporting important civil rights legislation now in Congress. Dr. Charles Collins, psychologist, Conrad Lynn, attorney, and Harvey O'Connor, author, will be the principal speakers. The meeting will be held at 8 p.m. at Hunts Point Palace, 163rd St. and Southern Blvd.

Sing! Sing! Sing!

Friday Night, June 12th

ON THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE COUP

A year of de Gaulle: Algeria deadlock remains

By Anne Bauer
Guardian staff correspondent

PARIS

A YEAR HAS PASSED since May 13, 1958, when French settlers in Algeria staged a military coup and appealed to de Gaulle "to take the leadership" of the government in France. In less than three weeks de Gaulle was back in power and was proclaiming his firm resolve for the "pacification" of Algeria and the transformation of all Algerians into "Frenchmen of the same sort, with the same rights."

Since then, the Algerian ultras (extreme reactionary settlers) have been trying to decipher de Gaulle's elliptical utterances to learn just what status he envisaged for Algeria. The ultras themselves want the colony fully integrated with France.

They have been worried by the continued French-Algerian deadlock, resentful of de Gaulle's commuting the death sentence of some Algerian prisoners of war last month and ready to explode when terrorists recently killed two European women and a child.

Their reaction brought a reply from de Gaulle in the form of an interview which was the closest thing to a verbal showdown between the President and those who carried him to power a year ago. The interview was given to Pierre Laffont, a Deputy from Oran and publisher of **L'Echo d'Oran** in Algeria, in which it appeared on April 30.

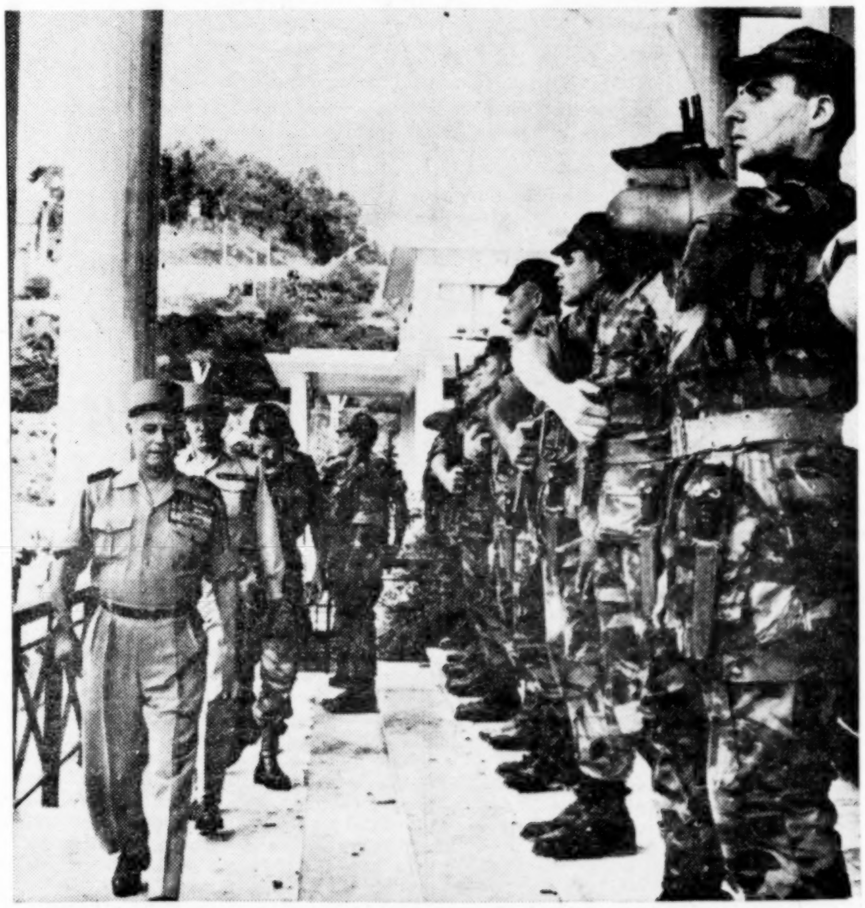
DISAGREEMENT: According to the interview, de Gaulle disagreed with those ultras who opposed voting rights for the Moslems in Algeria. He said: "What they want is the return of Papa's Algeria. But Papa's Algeria is dead and those who do not understand this will die with it."

The President said he would spare Algerian National Liberation Front prisoners condemned to death but "will not recognize this organization, because in my eyes it does not represent Algeria, not even the Moslems of Algeria." Declaring that he did not publicly use the word "integration" because he refused to be forced to do so, he added: " But what have I done since I have been in power and even before? It was I who gave the right to vote to the Moslems. Isn't that integration?" And he insisted: "I am the only one who can bring about a solution in Algeria."

The interview marked the distance between de Gaulle and the Algerian ultras, even as it revealed the gap separating him from the kind of progressive solution which alone can end the Algerian conflict. It showed up his 19th Century liberal views as outmoded in today's world of colonial liberation; and it exposed the tragic dead-end which has trapped de Gaulle, the Algerian situation and French politics as a whole.

FASCIST OVERTONES: In face of a divided, prostrated Left, after seven months of the Fifth Republic what are the principal elements doing—with or against de Gaulle—to shape Algeria's future?

Recent correspondents' accounts throw a clear light on the increasing fascist character and aggressiveness of the Algerian ultras and of most political parties. Following are samples of statements recently collected by an **Express** reporter:



GEN. RAOUL SALAN REVIEWS FRENCH PARATROOPERS IN ALGERIA
Some in France now wonder which way the army will go in a showdown

- Crespin, one of the heads of MP 13 (Popular Movement of May 13) said: "We shall never, never accept any negotiated solution. If de Gaulle tries to negotiate, there will be an open conflict between us and him." Prof. Lambert, head of the National Front for Integration, said: "We don't want to lose Algeria in order to save the Republic." The parties of these two spokesmen totalled 16% of the votes in the Algiers municipal election, slightly more than Jacques Soustelle's party.

- Henri Roseau, President of the association representing 8,000 18-21-year-old Algerian high school and college students, said: "We are for an authoritarian, corporative, hierarchic system . . . There are excellent things to be taken from [Hitler's and Mussolini's] ideas. Integration is possible only in a strictly hierarchic society . . . In case of negotiation, there will be an open fight between us and the government . . . Do you think the Army will shoot if de Gaulle sells Algeria down the river?"

FLN GAINS: Among the Algerian Moslems and even among some FLN leaders, de Gaulle still retains some prestige; but it is dwindling fast as the peace hopes he awakened are repeatedly frustrated. Only 60% of Algerians voted in the recent municipal elections, in contrast to the 90% participating in last September's plebiscite, indicating the increasing success of FLN's slogan of abstention.

Mounting casualty lists of the past weeks belie the government's report that FLN forces are weakening. Tewfik el Medani, Minister of Culture in the FLN provisional government, said on May 5 that, despite heavy casualties, the liberation army has increased from 20,000 to 120,000. The provisional government's Information Minister Mohammed Yazid on May 4 warned the situation will deteriorate further if the West does not "pressure France to accept negotiations with us for a peaceful settlement." Referring to the recent FLN mission to China, he said:

"'We are not playing games. When we say we will take aid where we can find it, we mean it."

Gen. Maurice Challe told **Le Monde** the other day that he believed a military solution was possible in Algeria. But de Gaulle himself admitted in his April 30 interview that, even with successful "pacification," "Algeria would be rapidly lost to us" without a "total evolution."

NO BASIC CHANGE: The present regime's own reports—relatively franker than before—indicate little basic change in Algeria; press reports, in fact, indicate the contrary. An official report to Paul Delouvrier, French Delegate General in Algeria, reveals that 1,000,000 Algerians have been forcibly moved from the fighting zones to "regroupment centers" where they live under incredible hardships and hundreds of children die every day. In the city of Constantine, street fighting was reported to have broken out between French settlers and Algerian Moslems.

The Algerian ultras claim the support of the Army, but quite a few lower rank field officers in isolated outposts and in close contact with the local population seem to have accepted "integration" in an equalitarian sense, which is anathema to the ultras. Meanwhile, de Gaulle has profoundly reorganized the Algerian high command, changing its relations with the Paris government.

KEY ROLE FOR ARMY? To many observers, a new movement, **Patrie Et Progres** (Fatherland and Progress), seems to have endowed the army with a key role. In a recently published political and economic study entitled "Surviving de Gaulle," this movement has pleaded for a planned economy and nationalization of key industries. The study says "it is impossible to realize French economic independence under a capitalist order [which] in spite of de Gaulle" is dominated by a few clans.

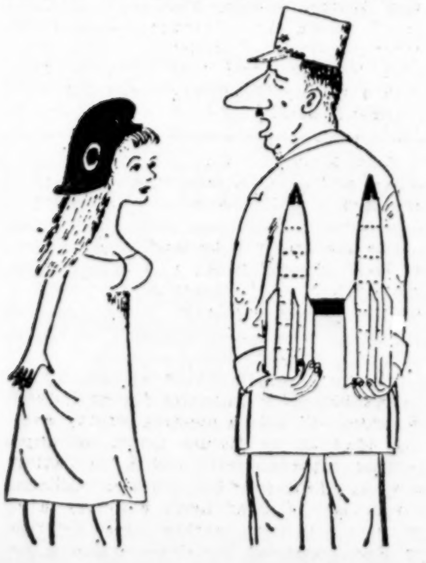
In the study, a reluctant admiration for the Soviet Union and China goes hand in hand with a fervent defense of "our army which must be socialist because Africa will be socialist ten years from now." It looks upon the army as the best tool "to impose the reforms refused by the conservatives," and warns that, failing to undertake "the socialist revolution with and for the Algerians" the army, "as an instrument of domination" of the big colonial trusts, "will sooner or later be chased" out of Africa.

The movement is worth noting because, besides a few generals, left-wing Gaullists and ex-Communists, it is largely made up of graduates from some of France's "great schools." Some of these graduates bear well known diplomats' names; tomorrow they will furnish the nation's administrative and technical cadres.

THE REBUTTAL: In de Gaulle's own view, as expressed in his March press conference, settling "Algeria's destiny" will require "the efforts of an entire generation." He is convinced that Algerian economic promotion is still the sure-fire instrument of peace. But this notion received a devastating commentary lately from Si Azzedine, the legendary 25-year-old FLN leader made prisoner last November.

Azzedine was said to have agreed to undertake a mission to negotiate peace, to explain to his troops that with de Gaulle in power the FLN revolution no longer made any sense. Before being sent back across the FLN lines, he was shown the latest hospitals, cribs and schools built for the Algerians.

Azzedine never recrossed the lines. He told reporters in Tunis that the social works he had seen had impressed but not convinced him. He said these were not all the things he was fighting for.



Tvorba, Prague
"Which hand do you choose, little lady?"

Help Paddle the
Guardian Canoe

Friday Night, June 12th

Now you see it, now you don't

THERE IS AN OLD CONJURING TRICK, recently performed in your correspondence columns, which is called Making the Marxist Disappear. Take a Marxist thinker and examine his works. If they contain no strikingly original ideas, ignore all the research value they may have, and declare that these works are a part of a moribund, static philosophy. If on the other hand, they do contain a few original ideas or unusual references, declare these splendid and separate them immediately from the man's declared Marxism. And end the performance with a liberal gesture.

But after the conjuring trick, and in my case, it remains true that any understanding—as distinct from sensibility—that I may have about the function and history of art, is the result of what I have learned and continue to learn from dialectical materialism.

—**John Berger**, the distinguished British art critic and historian,
in a letter to the **New Statesman**

BOOKS

Teacher, what did you find?

IN THIS AGE of scientific and social revolution, we are apt to expect that a book on science will either report the newest advances or explore some fresh social implications.

A Philosopher Looks at Science,* it happens, attempts neither. As its author, Prof. John G. Kemeny, points out, it "is not a science book but a book about science." And it treats the social role of science only in a few scant pages.

Nevertheless, the interested layman to whom it is addressed is almost certain to find the book highly rewarding. For the author undertakes to answer a most fundamental question: What is the nature of science; what is the essence of the scientific method? His aim is a simply-written introduction to a complex subject, the philosophy of science. On the whole, the effort is eminently successful.

PROFESSOR KEMENY has unusual qualifications for his task. Not only is he a professor of philosophy at Dartmouth College but he also heads its Dept. of Mathematics and Astronomy. His professional background includes a period of service as research assistant to Albert Einstein.

His book is divided into three parts. The first deals with "what science presupposes." Its chief feature is a brilliant account of the meaning and role of pure mathematics. Prof. Kemeny distinguishes between this discipline and the factual or empirical sciences such as physics. He then shows how pure mathematics serves the factual sciences as an indispensable tool; it is the **language** of science.

He is again at his best in the second part. Here he examines science itself, its method, concepts and explanatory forms and procedures. The final section is devoted to "problems raised by science"—the nature of life, of mind, of values, and the status and prospects of the social sciences. The author introduces clarity into such confused issues as the "reducibility" of biology to physics and chemistry. He has some constructive things to say about "thinking machines."

Least effective, however, is his discussion of ethics and the social sciences. Prof. Kemeny is not unaware of the great social issues of the day. In an epilogue, "Quo Vadis?", he touches on them briefly; but his treatment is formal and academic.

THE QUESTION ARISES: is this a necessary consequence of the philosophic tendency to which he subscribes? Prof. Kemeny follows in the path of Carnap, Feigl, Hampel and other exponents of the school of logical analysis. It is his firm conviction that "the most important progress in philosophy in the near future will come from such analysis." And there is no doubt that significant results have been obtained by the logical analysis of mathematics, the natural sciences, and of logic itself.

The logical analysts, however, have not enjoyed comparable success in the area of ethics and social issues. One reason is their neglect of this area; another is its complexity. But there is an additional factor, it seems to me. Social problems, by their very nature, demand not only clarification but action. If analysis is divorced from the realities of social advocacy and struggle, if it becomes virtually an end in itself, then it is bound to be sterile—and academic.

Betrand Russell proves that this need not be the case. He, one of the founding fathers of logical analysis, plays a leading part today in the movement for peace and survival. His fellow logical analysts could well follow his example.

Despite these qualifications, **A Philosopher Looks at Science** is a major contribution to the literature about science. It is not only rich but readable. Prof. Kemeny is a militant opponent of philosophical jargon with its Big Words. His command of illustrative material ranges from the achievements of Euclid and Galileo to the exploits of Sherlock Holmes and the Kon Tiki expedition. He has written the best brief introduction to the philosophy of science now available.

—**Albert E. Blumberg**

THE THREE STEPS of scientific method, as presented by Prof. John G. Kemeny in **A Philosopher Looks at Science:**

"The first step carries us from the original observations to the theories. This is known as 'induction', or the formation of theories on the basis of factual knowledge. As we have seen, this means that the scientist finds a mathematical formula which he can interpret to suit the facts that he is trying to incorporate in a theory. Then . . . he is forced to go back to the world of facts to check his construction. But you cannot check a general law directly; you must first ask what it tells you about particular facts . . . So the scientist must get from his general laws a prediction as to what will actually happen, say, tomorrow. This step is accomplished by 'deduction' . . . Then he is ready to return to the facts, and see whether he was right in his predictions. This third and final step, consisting of experiments or observations, is the 'verification' of the theory."

Dr. Blumberg taught philosophy at Johns Hopkins University. He was indicted and convicted as a Communist under the "membership" clause of the Smith Act in 1956 in Philadelphia but has not been sentenced, pending final decision of the Supreme Court in the key "membership" case of Junius Scales of North Carolina.

A PHILOSOPHER LOOKS AT SCIENCE, by John G. Kemeny. D. Van Nostrand Co., Princeton, N. J. xii plus 273 pp. $4.95.

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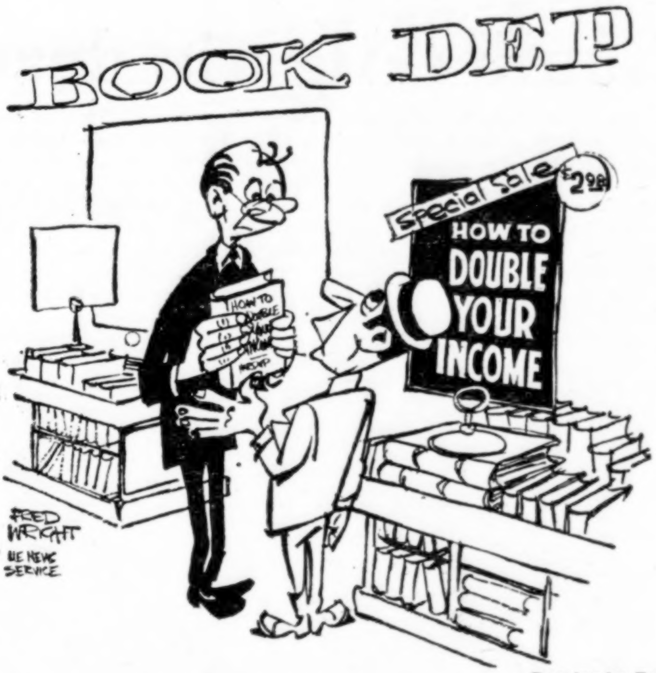


"My problem is getting an income"

Drawing by Fred Wright

GEORGE BRATT'S VERSE

Labor, love and dialectics in the shop

THE POEM, says Walter Lowenfels, comes alive only when it gets to be a poem in the other person's ear. And William Carlos Williams, one of our living laureates, says the first thing to do in hearing poems is not to try to understand them at the start, at least. Listen, he says, and let the poem come to you.

Most of the poems San Francisco carpenter George Bratt says he wrote largely **On The Boss's Time*** will come to you right off the bat. Some of them are as easy to get and wryly funny as a Fred Wright labor cartoon, which is high praise. How they sound out loud, someone else will have to say. His collection includes shop poems, some "more or less" on love, a handful about children and quite a few he classifies as "dialectic."

He chides, for example:

Members of the labor movement, no less,
still not biting the acquisitive hand
of a system that can't do a job—
and won't get off the pot . . .

In the same vein, in connection with making ends meet:

. . . there won't be any guarantee of a meeting
until we're prepared to stick out our necks
on our own political front.

In his "dialectic" department, he mourns the loss in the new society of "the unrotated business agent" who never turns a hand at his trade, the Party Secretary who "spends his journeyman years on the cadre": and hopes, for the artist and the career writer, that

the soul of the individual engineer
may not be wholly attuned
to the era of 100% automation.

He leans, in fact, toward Lenin

. . . who understood that to
turn a factory courtyard
into a Grand Concourse for Socialism
there is also the matter
of properly planting the feet.

An energetic volunteer group in the Bay Area of California is working with the best Madison Avenue techniques to make George Bratt a best-seller on the work-a-day side of the tracks.

—**John T. McManus**

ON THE BOSS'S TIME, by George Bratt. Bay Region Publishers, Box 2647, San Francisco 26. 136 pp. $1.

VICTOR GOLLANCZ

Devil's bag of dirty tricks

THE DEVIL'S REPERTOIRE* is what Victor Gollancz, noted publisher and founder of Britain's Left Book Club, calls the arguments for militarism—nuclear or any kind—and "political quietism", the theory that decisions in this field should be left to the generals and the ministers. He brilliantly dismantles both the bomb and the Devil's Repertoire in a highly readable new book.

The bulk of the book is an editor-scholar's ramble through the cuttings and gleanings of an eventful life, in search of a personal philosophy. One can enjoyably browse along with him through the myriad literary selections (from Marcus Aurelius to Dorothy Day).

The philosophy he distills, however, resists classificaton; in it, he says at one place, "everything is somehow one: and ourselves, we are in communion with it." People who swat mosquitoes "do not know, they are not in the stream." Blake was not speaking metaphorically when he wrote: "Kill not the Moth or Butterfly, For the Last Judgment draweth nigh." Shaw was right in mistrusting people "whose God is in the sky;" yet love of God is the first commandment, and love of humanity the second.

Living up to such ethics is even tough for Gollancz. For example, of Nazism he writes that "one almost chokes if one attempts to say anything good about it: for all its dreadful perversion, however, something spiritual was trying to emerge there through a mass of slime." In this state of mind, the author seems hardly a man to take along to fight a tiger (as the late Justin McCarthy wrote of an earlier British liberal): for just as the tiger is about to spring, he may see some justice in the tiger's viewpoint. And yet his book is almost all good to read; and the chapters exorcising the Bomb and the Devil's Repertoire are delightful.

—**J. T. M.**

THE DEVIL'S REPERTOIRE, by Victor Gollancz. Doubleday & Co., N.Y. 192 pp. $2.50.

Does this whodunit touch you?

TWO BURGLARIES at the office of **Universities & Left Review**, British left-wing journal founded in 1957, have resulted in the loss of all records of its several thousand subscribers' names and addresses. The account books and distribution records were also stolen. No money was touched.

Police asked the ULR management: "Whom do you suspect?" but there was no specific clue. The victims of the burglary, which is a major disaster for them, told the GUARDIAN: "Obviously political sabotage of some kind."

ULR has been an increasingly effective force in channeling and activating the demand among left-wing non-Communist youth to remove the quotes from British "socialism." Its weekly forums have been drawing up to 500 persons, mostly young.

It was perhaps more responsible than any other group for the great mobilization of youth for the Aldermaston "Ban the Bomb" demonstration. The last issue was held up for two weeks by New York customs authorities, who said they "objected to some of the comments" in it.

All ULR subscribers (almost 500 in the U. S., 200 in Canada) are asked to contact Mrs. Janet Hase, ULR, 7 Carlisle St., London W.1., giving address and issue with which their sub began. "We're sorry," said Mrs. Hase, "but if they don't they won't receive it any more."

Fallout danger

(Continued from Page 1)

added: "I don't want to use the word dishonest, but I certainly think this is not a very candid report to come out of the AEC at this time." Recent studies in Britain of child deaths caused by malignancies, he pointed out, are "very suggestive that there may be no threshold for radiation damage."

These are some of the more alarming reports from other scientists at the hearings:

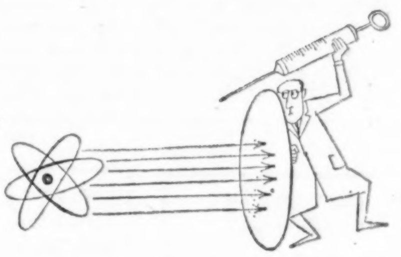
- For the next 30 years fallout may cause 500 tragedies a year such as cancer, leukemia, hereditary defects, stillbirths "and the like." If bomb tests continue at the present rate the tragedies may number 2,000 a year.
- Explosions in the last two years put 75% more fallout in the air than the maximum level allows.
- Strontium 90 in children's bones will increase five-fold from tests already conducted and will double for American adults. In Asia the rate will be as much as 15 times higher.
- Dr. James F. Crow, U. of Wisconsin geneticist, testified: "It is likely that tens or hundreds of thousands or more persons will be diseased, or deformed, or die prematurely, or be otherwise impaired if the present [fallout] rates continue. In my opinion, any number of unnecessary genetic effects is too many, and no increase in radiation should occur unless there is some compensating benefit to be expected."

DISCREPANCIES: Washington **Post** science writer Edward Gamarekian found a wide conflict between the data read into the record and the oral conclusions some AEC scientists gave the committee. He compared the AEC's list of strontium 90 content in food samples with the maximum "permissible" levels set by the Intl. Commission on Radiological Protection.

He found: Some white bread in New York City tested on Feb. 19 was four times over the limit; flour from an Illinois mill was six to 18 times more than the limit; and flour samples in Georgia, New Jersey and Utah also exceeded the maximum level. The scientists, he pointed out, ignored these figures in their testimony and offered nationwide averages instead. Privately, he said, the scientists admitted that in some "hot spots" on the globe, strontium 90 in food was "five times the average and even more."

There were other instances in which the AEC was less than honest. Charts it presented to the committee showed that the total atomic debris produced in the 1957-58 tests equalled debris from all previous tests. But when the tests were being conducted, then AEC chairman Lewis L. Strauss said that they were to develop a "clean" bomb, although he knew the bombs were encased in a shell of uranium 238 which produces heavy fallout.

HOW GOOD IT IS: As recently as three weeks ago AEC science member Dr. Willard F. Libby said the Russian tests were "dirtier" than ours. But at the hearings the AEC charts showed ours were equally "unclean."



In predicting effects from future tests, AEC officials based their conclusions on an average test rate of ten megatons a year, but the 1957-58 average was 20 megatons.

Sen. Clinton M. Anderson (D-N.M.) was not calmed by the AEC's assurances. He said to Merrill Eisenbud, manager of the AEC's New York office: "When you were here at the fallout hearings two years ago you told us how good it was that the atomic debris was not coming down so fast, since it gave it time to lose some of its radioactivity. Now you tell us how good it is that it is coming down so fast, since this means there is less left in the stratosphere. No matter what happens you keep telling us how good it is."

Anderson said the General Advisory Committee's report was "a fine resume" of the fallout situation two years ago, but did not apply to the current situation or that ten years from now. He said the report was designed "to let the public rest easy."

FACTS WITHHELD: The public would not rest easy, the GAC seemed to feel, if it got the whole story. The N.Y. **Times** pointed out (May 10) that the committee did not mention "that some scientists believe the addition of small amounts of radiation to that received from natural

(Continued on Page 10)

BOOKS

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William Broadbent
Alexandria, Va.

"As a student of psychology, I possess in my personal library approximately one hundred different titles dealing with human behavior. By far the greatest number of these books deal with some aspect of sexual and family relationships, and they include titles by Freud, Havelock Ellis, Beach & Ford, Fromm, Lena Levine, both books by Kinsey and his associates, etc. I mention these books only by way of pointing out that in my reaction to Dr. Ellis' present book I am not entirely without basis for comparison.

"Of the many authors and authorities in the field of sexual relationships, Dr. Ellis is perhaps not so profound or technical as some others, and in this lies his great strength, because he certainly is not lacking in experience.

"He says simply and forcefully the things that have too long needed saying out loud and in public. . . . Dr. Ellis has done a desperately needed job exceptionally well. I want to do all I can to insure that his views become as widely known as possible. The thought comes immediately to mind of the desirability of buying extra copies as gifts for friends and relatives . . ."

Harold W. Rollins
Plainfield, Vermont

Perhaps the most incisive comment comes from a man in Chicago who writes: "I have no comment more to the point than my enclosed check for ten additional copies. What a book!"

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Fallout danger

(Continued from Page 9)

sources might be dangerous physiologically to some individuals, and that, as the Natl. Academy of Science said three years ago, all radiation is harmful genetically."

In addition, AEC scientists failed to report that there is an international disagreement on the "maximum permissible concentration" levels for strontium 90. Recently a U.S. quasi-official group, the Natl. Committee for Radiation Protection, doubled the levels. But the Intl. Commission on Radiological Protection, over American objections, at the same time lowered levels for the general population and for milk and food.

To date the international report has not been released here. But the U.S. committee appointed a subcommittee to find a way to justify the discrepancy and save face. The subcommittee, which is to report in a few weeks, is considering a proposal to transfer to the Administration the responsibility of setting levels.

SEEK COURT ACTION: The committee's approach was defined by one member who said: "The nation's security may demand the exposure of people to higher levels of radiation than those just established by the international commission."

But to the N.Y. **Post** "there is no effective way of minimizing the dangers of radioactive fallout short of agreement between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. to curtail or stop nuclear weapons testing."

In Washington on May 4 a group of 39 persons, including scientists and churchmen from the U.S., Canada, England, West Germany, France and Japan and three Japanese fishermen and 16 residents of the Marshall Islands, asked a Federal appeals court to order the U.S. to halt tests. Their suit was dismissed in a lower court last July 31. Americans in the group include Nobel prize winner Dr. Linus Pauling, Clarence Pickett and Norman Thomas. Funds to support their case may be sent to The Fallout Suits, 122 N. Hudson Av., Pasadena, Calif.

In New York on Mother's Day, more than 100 mothers pushing carriages and carrying infants demonstrated against weapons testing. The women, members of the West Side Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy, solicited signatures on a petition originated by Dr. Albert Schweitzer and Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, to urge American, British and Soviet negotiators in Geneva to conclude an agreement to end bomb tests as a step toward further armaments control.

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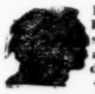

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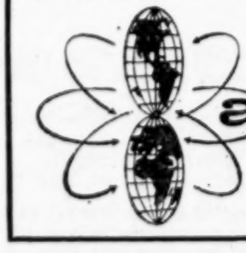

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CALENDAR

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Tamara Mamedov, Cultural Attache, Soviet Embassy, speaks on **"SOVIET WOMEN—Work, Family, Culture."** Fri., May 22, Hall B-3, 32 W. Randolph. Adm. $1. Ausp: CCASF.
Free refreshments, literature.

MINNEAPOLIS

"JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL"
Guest speaker: Rev. Erwin A. Gaede of the Unitarian Society of Westwood, L.A., Cal. Chairman: Dr. Paul Holmer, Prof. of Philosophy, U. of M., Thrus., May 28, 8:15 p.m., First Unitarian Society, 900 Mt. Curve Ave. Adm. 50c. Auspices: Minnesota Sobell Committee.

LOS ANGELES

9th **ANNUAL FESTIVAL OF NATIONALITIES**
Sun., June 21—all day, American Croatian Hall, 330 So. Ford Blvd., Ausp: LA Comm. Protectn. Foreign Born. Adm: 75c.

MONKS AS FREEDOM FIGHTERS?
The Truth About Tibet
Tues., May 19, 8 p.m., Channing Hall, 2936 W. 8 St.
MARTIN HALL will speak on this provocative topic at meeting sponsored by The Unitarian Fellowship for Social Justice. Adm. 75c. Question & Ans. Period.

Join us in hearing **DR. ZOLTEN GROSS** on question "Should Progressives be Justified in Mistrusting Psychoanalysis?" Thurs., May 21, 8 p.m., 1559 Altivo Way. Don. 50c. Ausp: Echo Park-Silver Lake Guardian Readers' Club.

NORTH HOLLYWOOD

WERE THESE FAIR TRIALS? — Hear **GORDON GIBLIN**, President ILWU Local 13, speaking on "The Trials of Harry Bridges"; Attorney **WILLIAM MURRISH** speaking on "The Powell-Schuman Case"; Film Writer **JOHN WEXLEY** speaking on "The Trial of Morton Sobell." **SUN., MAY 24, 8 P.M. 11929 VENTURA BLVD., NO. HOLLYWOOD, CAL.** Don: $1. Auspices: Association for the Rights of Man.

SAN FRANCISCO

MARTIN HALL, world traveler, lecturer & writer will speak on the "Treatment of Mexican Immigrants to the U.S. & the Petition Presented to the U.N. on Their Behalf." William Mandell, radio & TV commentator will chair meeting. Fri., May 22, 150 Golden Gate Av. Adm: 50c. Auspices: No. Calif. Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, 948 Market St., Rm. 417.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

New Haven Friends of "The Worker"
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Sat., May 16, 8 p.m., 37 Howe St.

NEW YORK

Tenth Anniversary Meeting
MONTHLY REVIEW ASSOCIATES
invites you to hear
PROF. PAUL A. BARAN
economist, author,
on
"MARXISM AND PSYCHOANALYSIS"
and
PROF. STANLEY MOORE
philosopher, author,
on
"MARXISM AND CULTURE"
Chairman: J. Raymond Walsh
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Friday, May 22 8 p.m.
Hunts Pt. Palace, 163 St. & Southern Blvd., Bronx. Musical Program. Spons: Bronx Comm. for Civil Liberties.

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GALINA ULANOVA in Russian Sovcolor Film—**"THE BOLSHOI BALLET"**
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Wed., Thurs., Fri., Sat., May 20, 21, 22, 23
AMERICAN THEATER
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SUN., MAY 17, 8 P.M.
Writers' Workshop of N.Y. Intercultural Society presents **"A WRITING OUT LOUD"** program. Dramatic readings of creative writing from Workshop. Refreshments - Social. Cont. $1. Polonia Club, 201 2nd Av. (12 St.)

* * * * *

ALSO:—ART EXHIBIT starting 12 noon until 8 p.m. Featured artists: **HUGO GELLERT, AMERICUS LONG, ROBERT MARTIN, JEAN KESSLER** and others. **COME IN!** Adm. free. Members, friends, public invited.

GEORGE MORRIS, labor editor "The Worker" gives his report on his visit to the Socialist countries, Sun., May 17, 8 p.m. Allerton Community Center, 683 Allerton Av., Bronx. Ausp: Freedom of Press Comm. Cont. 50c.

RECEPTION AND DINNER (Smorgasbord) in honor of the students of the School for Marxist Studies, Social & Dancing SAT., MAY 16, 116 University Pl. Dinner at 7 p.m., program starts at 5 p.m. Contrib: Adults, $1.25, Children 75c. Ausp: Militant Labor Forum.

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Piano & cello selections by
two young artists, folk singer.
Buffet Supper—home cooked meal $2 per person. Polonia Club, 201 2nd Av. (bet. 12 & 13 Sts.)
SATURDAY MAY 16 7 P.M.

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"The Crisis In The Middle East"
Three Views:
1—Dan Leon, Hashomer Zionist Youth
2—A representative of Arab Student Org.
3—Bert Deck, Young Socialist
Friday May 15 8:30 p.m.
116 Univ. Pl. Contrib. 50c.
Following Week:
DEBATE!
"The Road to Peace—Pacifism or Revolutionary Socialism?"
Sheldon Weeks—American Friends Com.
Tom Kerry—Chmn., NY Soc. Work. Party
Fri. May 22 8:30 p.m.
116 University Pl. Contrib. 50c.

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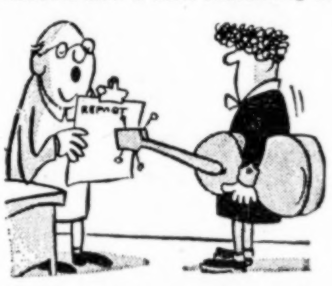
THE GALLERY

A POLL OF WEST GERMAN classrooms recently revealed that nine of every ten students, 15 to 17 years old, either knew nothin of Adolph Hitler or thought he had done more good than harm. "Hitler revived Germany," one student said. "He did away with unemployment and built autobahns." Among those named as Nazis by the students were: Marshal Tito, Nikita Khrushchev and Field Marshal von Hindenburg. The highest estimate of the number of Jews killed by the Nazis was 30,000, and many claimed they knew of none. . . . A cross of nails, symbol of Coventry Cathedral in England, is being sent to Stalingrad Cathedral as a return gift for an ikon the Russians sent. . . . Deputy chief of the Natl. Aeronautics and Space Administration, Dr. Hugh L. Dryden, told Congress that the first manned space flight will not pass over the Soviet Union because the Russians "might try to bring him down." . . . A school for clergymen is about to open in Birmingham, England, to train men of the cloth for television.



Eccles, Daily Worker, London

"I'm invaliding you out. Your disc has slipped—it's now only number ten in the Hit Parade."

THE HOME OFFICE IN LONDON is conducting an investigation to discover how a desk containing the construction plans for the Aldermaston H-bomb plant and the Harwell Atomic Research Center was sold as government surplus. . . . In Aldershot, England, a demolition team hired by the city marched into a house, piled up a huge bonfire of furniture and began ripping off the roof until someone pointed out they were in the wrong house. "A most regrettable incident," said a member of the town council. . . . John Osborne's new play, **The World of Paul Slickey**, was roasted by most London critics. Among other irreverences it contains a version of **God Save the Queen** in progressive jazz and a cha-cha number danced by a clergyman at a funeral. . . . The band of the Green Jacket Brigade played the wrong Italian anthem at an international football match in Wembley Stadium, England. They played **Marcia Reale**, which went out with the monarchy. Bandmaster E. W. Jeans explained he got the song from a War Office handbook published in 1910.

SEN. JOHN L. MCCLELLAN (D-Ark).) agreed to be interviewed on TV as the closing of a dramatic presentation on "labor corruption." When he arrived at the studio, he refused to go on unless he was paid $500. He got it. . . . On the official report cards of the District of Columbia school system, grades are defined: "A" means "excellent"; "U" means "improvements is needed." . . . From an editorial in the Los Angeles **Times**: "It may be too much to expect new naive countries to be fair enough to do away with all discrimination against private and foreign capital. But they ought to be shrewd enough to make a deal with foreign private enterprise that is attractive enough, even though still unfair, as in the case of Venezuelan oil." . . . Florida State Rep. Howard Livingston introduced a bill barring married girls from public schools. He said: "It's natural for those married girls to talk about their sex life with other girls. This bill would put a stop to that."

BETTY LOU RASKIN, chemist at Johns Hopkins U., believes we can overcome our science manpower shortage by encouraging women to enter the field. But, she adds, "we have no desire to imitate the Communists' crash program by giving American girls a choice between sweeping streets and studying science." . . . From **Charm** magazine: "The separation of marriage from making a living leaves precious little room for the many-faceted tension between the sexes which American couples enjoy even when it hurts so much they have to glorify it as 'togetherness'." . . . A toy manufacturer in Hollywood, Calif., invented a toy that shoots like a cork gun, but uses bits of potato instead. "Just push the barrel into a fresh potato," he says, 'and a quick twist, then it is armed.' He told potato growers that if the toy catches on, the potato surplus could be reduced by as much as 6,000,000 pounds. . . A toy gun that shoots six bubbles with a single pull of the trigger has been patented by author John Dos Passos and three associates.

—**Robert E. Light**

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Some Needle Facts: Continuous high-fidelity reproduction is possible *only* with a diamond. Most new sets come equipped with sapphire or osmium needles. The latter usually start wearing records after about about ten playing hours; the former last no more than 24 hours. A badly worn needle can ruin a record in just one playing. A diamond is actually the most economical stylus. It costs six times more than a sapphire but lasts *sixty* times as long. And it protects your big investment in records. Each needle you buy through GBS is unconditionally guaranteed against defects in manufacture or material for two full years. Each needle is serial numbered and registered.

To Order Your Guardian Diamond Needle . . .

1—See if you recognize your diamond needle type by comparing the needle in your set to those in the chart. (This will be easier if you remove the needle from the cartridge.)

2—If you cannot recognize your needle type, or are not sure. fill in as much information as possible in the coupon below. From this data the needle manufacturer will determine which stylus you need, and will advise you. (In this case send no money until you know which needle to order.)

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My phonograph uses the .... basic needle type shown in the identification chart. I therefore enclose

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I Need Further Information
Complete as many of the following questions as you can. If you can also make a little sketch of your needle and/or cartridge it will be easier for us to identify your needle type.

1—The make and model of my phonograph (or attachment) is........ ....

2—It plays the following: ☐ stereo ☐ 33 rpm ☐ 45 rpm ☐ 78 rpm

3—The make and model of the cartridge (the part that holds the needle) is ....
(Copy down all names, letters, numbers, etc., appearing any place on the cartridge If tone arm cannot be lifted use a small mirror to examine the cartridge.)

4—The cartridge uses ☐ one single-tip needle ☐ two single-tip needles ☐ a tandem-tip needle. ☐ I don't know whether it uses a tandem-tip or two single tips.

5—I know how to change the needle. ☐ I don't know how. ☐

6—Remarks, questions, etc. ....
....

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ADDRESS ....

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NEWSPAPER

NEEDLE CHART

Compare your needle to those shown below. If you are not sure which needle you need, fill in the information in the adjoining column and the needle manufacturer will write you telling you what needle your set requires.

The price is keyed by the letters "X," "Y" and "Z," shown with the needle name.

"X" Needles	**$5.50**
"Y" Needles	**$6.50**
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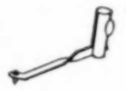
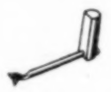
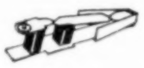
*Stereo versions of Soundflo (Green 13T) and Powerpoint (Blue 66) are $11.50


Astatic Q —X


Astatic A —X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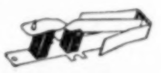
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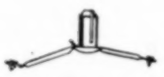
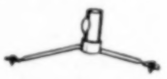
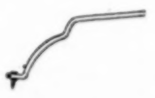
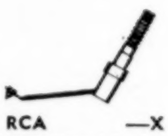

Magnavox Tandem —Y


Philco Tandem Y


Shure —X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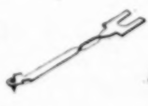
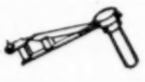

Ronette —X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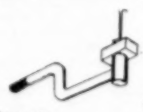
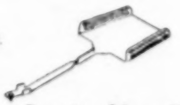
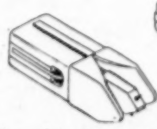
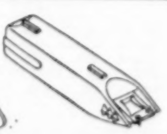
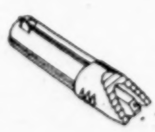
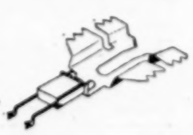

Astatic Tandem —Y

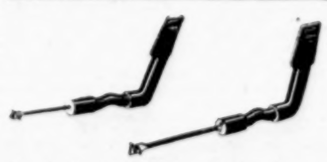

Ronette SA —X

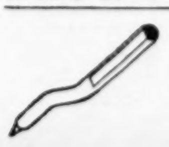

Houndstooth —Z
(Webcor White Cartridge)

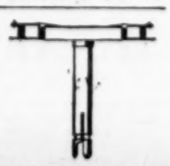

Soundflo-Z*
(Astatic Black Cartridge)


Powerpoint-Z*
(Electro-Voice Blue Cartridge)


Shure Tandem-Y


Sonotone 2T—Y Sonotone 3T—Y


Set Screw —X


GE Tandem —Y

the SPECTATOR

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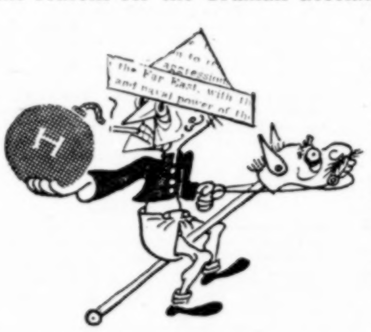
THE UNITED STATES HOLDS within its borders two living former Presidents. One is Herbert C. (for Clark) Hoover (1929-1932) of the Waldorf-Astoria. The other is Harry S. (for S) Truman (1945-1952) of Independence, Mo. Hoover, who is 84, comes blinking out of his Waldorf tower at rare intervals for a public growl against progress. Truman, who was 75 on May 8, seems to be out on the street all the time.

From his early morning walks, through his gabby, cocky interviews and after-dinner speeches, his public pronouncements on babies and bombs, his syndicated articles and magazine pieces, Harry Truman manages to keep in the public eye. Cab drivers yell "Give 'em hell, Harry." Reporters trot along in his wake catching his nuggets in their notebooks. Defeated governors and incumbent mayors pose with him. Aspirants to office, having studied the portents and the oracles, curry his favor.

All these last weeks he has been honored at luncheons and dinners; plaques and tributes have engulfed him; a 90-minute TV show told the story of his life and his decisions. Old World War I buddies of Battery D paraded the colors before him in Washington. The United Auto Workers dedicated his birthplace in Lamar, Mo., as a shrine. The Newspaper Guild of New York gave him its Page One Award for his "courageous and spirited fight as a private citizen for those ideas and ideals he espoused as President of the United States."

POOR HEYWOOD BROUN IN HIS GRAVE! It is kind, in a way, that the first president and a founding father of the American Newspaper Guild was spared this day. Poor America! In the N.Y. **World-Telegram and Sun,** Charles Lucey from Washington set down the reasons for the Truman accolade: "This man is being honored not merely as the give-'em-hell politician . . . but as the President who made the decision to drop the first atom bomb . . . who laid down the Truman Doctrine to build the world strong against the unfree, who made the decision to go into Korea, and who checked the Reds in the Berlin airlift."


aggression
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and naval power of th
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There is no record among the felicitations of cables from the families of those who are still dying of what the Japanese call the "atomic sickness"—the legacy of Hiroshima and Nagasaki; nor from the Koreans who mourn at the graves of their children burned alive by the jellied gasoline bombs dropped by Harry Truman's freedom flyers in the early '50s. Nor from the Greeks in concentration camps, or the Turks in prison, or the starving Iranians whose way-of-life-as-we-know-it-in-the-Western-World was preserved by the Doctrine.

In 1958 give-'em-hell Harry said that President Eisenhower in 1952 "went to Korea and surrendered" to the Communists: "And we are now all paying the price." There was no tag to mark the price. Last week he said that Korea was one of the greatest achievements of his administration. Of another of his achievements, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, he said: A very effective organization; "it kept us out of a third world war."

OTHER TRUMAN GEMS as they came thick and fast in the last days:

- On Christian Herter: A good man "who couldn't be any worse than Dulles if he tried." (John Foster Dulles was brought into the executive branch of the government by Harry S. Truman in 1950.)
- On segregation: "Goodwill and common sense" can settle the problem. (In discussing the Ku Klux Klan and the Know-Nothings in a lecture at Columbia University Truman said: "My Jewish partner [going back to his haberdashery days] told me the head of the Klan was a Jew. He said no one but a Jew could sell a $1.25 nightgown for $16.")
- On individual freedom: "We are going through a period now when some of our witch-hunters are charging people with things that don't exist. We will understand this when all this hooey is over." (In his book, **A Democrat Looks at His Party,** Truman's Secy. of State Dean Acheson writes of the infamous Federal security program: "These practices had their roots in the President's Executive Order, 9835, of March 21, 1947 . . . I was an officer of that Administration and share with it the responsibility for what I am now convinced was a grave mistake and a failure to foresee consequences which were inevitable. The responsibility cannot be escaped or obscured.")
- On the House Committee on Un-American Activities: "It is the most un-American thing in America today." (In Washington, on May 6, according to UPI, the former President "set the record straight on whom he had in mind" when he made the statement. "Walter [the present chairman] has done a good job. I specifically meant two other chairmen—Velde and Dies.")
- On demagogues: "In your time you'll have a demagogue or two. The best way to handle a demagogue is by ridicule. If you stick a pin in his stuffed shirt and let the air out, you know he's through."

THERE'S STILL A LOT OF AIR left in Harry, the temperature of which is easily determined. We'd like to propose, if not a deflationary measure, at least a cooling off period, perhaps an ocean voyage to points where Truman can gather some fresh material for sidewalk chatter.

May we suggest, for a starter, say, Hiroshima?

—James Aronson